PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,517—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BO BRANC OF THE ASIATIC SOC

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th June	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603		
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th ,,	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE
SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles...... 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are excepted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Red	3598	22nd	June.
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeons and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
1, Graham's Buildings Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY 20th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA,

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 27th June, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship[illegible] at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 190

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

YOU
NEED
GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.
Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO, 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

FEVER DROPS, As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	2086	Ibis	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay. 9th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Prince's Dock, R. B. C. Unclaimed Warehouse, to the North of Merewether Dry Dock, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, and every alternate day of UNCLAIMED GOODS salved from the fire of the 20th January, 1905.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Bombay Customs House,
19th June, 1905.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD TIME.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME which will be 39 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF BOMBAY TIME, and 9 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF MADRAS TIME, will be introduced on this Railway with effect from the 1st July, 1905, under the following arrangements:—

At Nine minutes before midnight of the 30th June current, the Clocks at all Railway Stations and Offices will be advanced 9 minutes, and the Timings of all Trains shown in the Public Time Tables will thenceforward indicate STANDARD TIME, instead of MADRAS TIME as at present.

In order to avoid inconvenience to Passengers travelling by the Local and Suburban Trains into and out of Bombay for business purposes, the timings of those trains will be put forward 9 minutes in the Time Tables, so that the Trains will practically arrive at and depart from Stations at the same hour according to Bombay Local Time, as they do now.

In the case of the Mail and Through Passenger Trains, only such slight alterations will be made as are rendered necessary by the change in the Timings of the Local and Suburban Trains.

Sheet Times Tables showing Timings according to Standard Time will be exhibited at Stations one week prior to the introduction of the new arrangement referred to.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 3rd June 1905.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of a CLERK, on Rs. 75 per mensem permanent pensionable Establishment, (Civil Service Regulations) of the Marine Office, will be received by the Undersigned up to noon of 20th June, 1905.

Applicants must be of European parentage.
Show that they have Matriculated and
That they have had not less than 3 years' experience in a large office.
Age not less than 22 nor more than 25 years.
Apply in person, with written application and copies of testimonials for the last three years, to

G. H. HEWETT, Captain, R. N.
Director R. I. M.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th June, 1905.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to

Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK

OAKES and Co.'s, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co.'s Mild Cigars.

Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TO BE LET—Airy, New Shop and separate floors with every convenience, Splendid position, Hornby Road opposite the Bombay French Stores—MAJU TEA AGENCY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 6, 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 10. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

LOST—A NOSE-RING at Lady Jamshetji Road, Mahim. Finder will be amply rewarded if returned to "T. V. Care of "Bombay Gazette."

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	3	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
55 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Craigard, 2128 tons, Captain R Milburn, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Amaryllis, Captain G W Lash arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo in ballast.

The steamer King Robert, 2514 tons, Captain R M Saunders, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 6th June, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itria 3,420 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 5th June with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 4th June with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4870 tons, Captain R Colledani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 27th May with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta 4th June via Colombo and Cochin; with a cargo of coal and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W LeGrand arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Longworth, Miss Dance, Mr and Mrs Solomon and two sons, Mrs Cussiere and infant, Mr F Fredericks, Mr N Dadvani, one lady and infant, and 33 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta, tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 30th May, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E Meyers, Miss Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Kelby, Mrs and Miss Lucena, Col and Mrs Baillie, Miss Baily, Mrs Esther, Captain E Tennant, Captain H K Dalyell, Mrs McLean, Mr E Chard, Col Aldershaw, Mr Buttle, Mr R Deans, and two deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Malta s............	Peters	Shanghai, May 30
	Amaryllis s	Lash	Colombo
19	Zillah............	Rees	Calcutta, June 6
	Austria s	Colledani	Trieste, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Reichstag s.........	Ihle............	Zanzibar, &c
19	King Robert s	Saunders	Philadelphia
	Craigard s	Milburn	Karachi

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Cutbush, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malta, for China
„ Amaryllis, for Antwerp
„ Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
„ City of Agra, for Berkenhead and Karachi
„ Fultala, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
14	Purnea..................	Rangoon
16	Laipoora	Calcutta
17	Thongwa..................	Straits
17	Volute	Palembang

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Marseilles, homeward bound on the 17th instant

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 17th instant.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left here to-day.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17.

The P and O steamer Bengal, and steamer Banca, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 19.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, arrived here at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay arrived at Trieste on the daybreak of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton fly, R E Bode and Sons; 35 bales wool, B Heirbhum; 30 bales wool, J Kara; 145 bales wool, H A M Oosman; 100 bales wool, H K M Jaltha; 22 bales goat hair, R M Kooka; 37 bales cotton cuttings, M Luxmidas and Co; 375 cwt wheat, sweeping, H Kanji; 18 cwt condiments Merwanji Poonjiajee and Sons; 25 bales wool, W and Graham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Eygpt s—59 bales hides and skins, H M Abba; 167 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 200 cwt dry ginger, V Harridas; 225 cwt dry ginger, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 44 cwt condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 26 cwt horns, J M Rahimtoola; 60 cwt deer horns, H A Mahomed; 267 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 60 cwt deer horns, H A Mahomed; 33 cwt deer horns, M Mahomed and Co; 44 fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 9 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 48 cwt aloes, A H Mawjee and Co; 22 cwt ginger, K B Sajom; 25 cwt dry ginger, V Haridas; 89 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 148 cwt dry ginger, 36 cwt black pepper, and 40 cwt kachura, J Ramjee

FOR HULL.

Idar s—62 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1001 cwt metheyseed, Baner and Krause

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Othello s—18 cwt bristles, Schroder Smidt and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Linsdays —500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Baghio and Co; 100 cwts gum, Heirjee Virdhore

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Linsdays s—500 cwts mustardseed, M Samjee; 10000 cwt wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 102 bales hemp, The Bombay General Trading and Co; 32 bales cotton, Wastt N Damjee; 15 bales cotton, K Harmukhral and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, N Peerbhoy; 1498 cwt teelseed and 10727 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers

Wharfdale s—1500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stanley Hall s—4000 cwts linseed, M C Michailidi and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co

Ville-de-Tamatave s—13000 cwt wheat, 1000 cwts mowraseed, 1701 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Southgate s—1000 cwts myrabolloms B Nagin and P. Co, 431 cwts myrabollams, Libuhart Brothers

FOR FIUME.

Southgate s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

FOR KOBE.

Alavia s—8000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

Mazagon s—500 bales cotton D B Sam and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—50 bales wool, Sethna Dady Captain and Co

Ranee's—100 bales cotton, Sethna Dady Captain and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, June 20, 1905.

1. The programme of the Bombay Rifle Club monsoon shoot is now published and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

The first shoot will take place at Ghat Cooper on Thursday, morning next, the 22nd instant, and will be continued on every Thursday morning unless otherwise notified.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain.
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

Any irritating or disfiguring skin disease is quickly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. This Ointment cures piles, eczema, scurvy, itch and every skin complaint. Sold by all Chemists and Pharmacies

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 17.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/2	= —1-4
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1/8	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York........	58 3/4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1/2
Berlin „	20·46 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England........	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 per cent	= do
3 „ „ „	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans........	1 1/4 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans........	1 3/4 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1/2 sellers, tone steady.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 7 1/2d sellers,
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 buyers tone firmer
RAPESEED—
Brown 36 1/4 sellers, tone flat
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1/8 done, tone firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Calcutta	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	30,000

Liverpool market closed for holidays until Monday.

Receipts at U S Ports........	10,000	bales
Do last year	2,500	do
Exports to Great Britain	12,000	do
Do. do Continent	4,000	do
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot........	9'15	unchanged
Futures, month of July........	8'62	+ 2
Do do. December...	8'91	+ 5
IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot	9 1/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	8'86	+ 11
Do. do. Dec	8'87	+ 10
Tone at close	firm	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 17th June 1905 :—

Cotton........	5,480	bales.
Wheat........	19,110	cwts.
Linseed	9,367	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	1,962	do
Gingellyseed	nil	do
Poppyseed	1,963	do
Groundnuts........	40	do
Castorseed	682	do
Rice	1,525	do
Myrabollams	121	do
Cottonseed	2,548	do
Mowraseed........	478	do
Gram........	2,573	do
Joowar	2,104	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, JUNE 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.
Bank T. T, ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 133
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 135 1-4
Shanghai 30 do. ... 192
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 98'7
1st Settlement ... ... 98'0
Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.
Bank of Bombay cash balance is unchanged.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	7	8	0
Forward September ...	7	14	3
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	0	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone easier, little doing.			
Ready	7	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	30	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.			
White Delhi Ready	4	10	6 per cwt
Do Forward Do.	4	10	6 do.
Jubbulpore Pessi	29	8	0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Firm.
Estimated sales........ 8,000 bales
Imports 51,000 „

June-July 4'85	July.-Aug 4'85	Aug.-Sept 4'81
Sept.-Oct. 4'81	Oct.-Nov 4'81	Nov-Dec. 4'81
Dec-Jan. 4'85	Jan-Feb. 4'86	Feb-March. 4'87

COTTON.—The local market is steady, and prices for ready, and this month's delivery are practically unchanged. There is a fair demand from exporters, particularly for Japan, and mills continue buying quietly.

New Crop "Suttas" are higher, Good Broach 15th-25th March being quoted at Rs. 239, and F.-G. Bengals 15th-25th January, at Rs. 181. Other descriptions are as follows :—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Bengals November delivery	207-8
do. do December „	201
do. do January „	201
(M.G.)F. Khangaum, Akola December „	214-15
do. do January „	210-11
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish December „	203
do. do. January „	200

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	177	167	...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	187	177	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	186	176	...
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G. ...	193	186	...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	183	177	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	185	179	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	194	187	...
Karanja do. (M.-G)			
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra good staple (M.-G			
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) ...	198	192	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	202	196	...
Broach (M.-G.)	216	212	...
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	198	196	...
Do (H.-G.)	195	188	180
Dharwar (S.-G.)...			214
Westerns			194

25th June.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 10th June on compared with the statement of the 17th June :—

	June 10 Rs.	June 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office........	68,47,508	61,65,045
Public Deposits at Branches	33,28,042	31,74,146
Other Deposits	6,34,20,778	6,33,12,179
Post Bills	16,125	65,625
Sundries	25,10,568	25,43,923
Rs.	9,45,23,021	9,36,63,923
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........	91,46,233	1,02,21,019
Other authorised Securities	32,55,380	33,03,493
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities........	1,30,76,786	1,10,11,215
Loans do. do. do.	1,03,96,618	1,05,87,811
Bills discounted and purchased........	3,01,65,111	2,87,79,894
Dead Stock........	2,84,120	2,86,120
Stamps and Stationery........	3,181	3,659
Balances with other Banks	6,45,144	7,61,318
Sundries	4,61,252	4,81,897
Cash	2,53,61,89	2,53,27,434
	9,45,23,021	9,36,63,923

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed........	holidays
Surats	do
Good Bhownugger	do
The Manchester Market has been........	do
2 1/2 per cent Consols........	90 1/2
3 per cent Rentes........	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan........	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5/8
Bar Silver	27 1/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's, Liverpool friends, writing us on the 31st of May, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side, as follows :—Over and above the various estimates of acreage and condition, we have had the exciting news of the annihilation of the Russian fleet. This was interpreted to foreshadow an early conclusion of peace, and as such had a distinctly stimulating effect in financial circles and on our own market. Another factor, which has contributed to the advance, has been the buying of enormous quantities of cotton by the old New Orleans bull clique, which has evidently made up its mind that the crop is doing far from well, and that there is a chance of making money on the bull tack. And indeed this is very true. The crop is doing far from well. During the past 48 hours we have received reports of partially clearing weather, but before that, rains and storms have caused a great deal of havoc; grass has grown more quickly than Cotton; the plant has not made tap root, but only surface root; worms have appeared in North Texas as well as in South West Texas, and the weevil has started operations. Overflows have taken place and are freely talked of, and the Red River, Arkansas, has risen above danger point. All these things coming together are bound to make one feel that the next crop is not going to attain any thing like this season's figure. To estimate the outturn now is a task we leave to others; sober common sense tells us that no estimate can have a value at all at present. At the same time, we must point out that, should the Bureau figure of condition be under 80, it would be the only June report that has ever been so, apart from June 1904 when the crop only proved to be 10 millions. It is a curious fact, that every year when the average Bureau figure of the season from June to October is below 80, the crop has been comparatively small. We shall need a great deal of good weather from now on to make up part of the time lost, and to bring about any decline of importance. We ourselves would suggest buying in flat markets as the most conservative policy.

Options				
A-S.	single	0'18d.	double	0'36d.
O-N.	„	0'25d.	„	0'50d.
D-J.	„	0'28d.	„	0'56d.
J-F.	„	0'32d.	„	0'64d.
M-A.	„	0'36d.	„	0,72d.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES C. C.

The above match was played on the afternoon of Saturday the 17th instant on the Marine Lines "Maidan." Stores having won the toss went in first, and scored 31 runs. The "Improvement Trust" followed and with Byramjee's free play put in 46 runs. The Stores in their second venture knocked up 51 runs. The Trustwallas again took up the batting and won by 9 wickets and 5 runs. The following are the details :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr O H Malone, st b Tumboowalla	4	b Rodrigues	9
Mr M Stevenson, c Dias b Tumboowalla	8	C Dias b Rodrigues	10
Mr S B Palwanker, c Tumboowalla b Tumboowalla........	0	b Rodrigues	9
Mr P Malone, c Marathe b Ali.	6	st b Tumboowalla ...	10
Mr C P Gay, b Ali	3	b Tumboowalla	5
Mr H Lese, st b Tumboowalla ..	0	b Tumboowalla	0
Mr O Murray, c Dias b Tumboowalla	0	c C M Ali, b Rodrigues	5
Mr R Hogan, Played out b Tumboowalla	4	st b Rodrigues........	1
Mr V Romer, Run out b Tumboowalla........	8	b Tumboowalla	1
Mr A Harrison, b Tumboowalla	0	b Tumboowalla	4
Mr P D'Souza, not out	2	not out	3
Extras.....	4	Extras ...	4
Total.......	31	Total.....	51

B. I. TRUST C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr C M Ali, b Romer	6	b R Hogan........	14
Mr C Tumboowalla, b Romer..	0	not out	11
Mr R C Marathe, c Romer b Hogan	2	not out........	12
Mr R S Kelker, b Hogan	0	Did not bat	
Mr M Byramji st b Romer	21		
Mr S F Dias, c Stevenson b Romer	1		
Mr N Parelkar, b Higon	1		
Mr Atmaram Vithal, b Romer	6		
Mr G P Hajirnis, c Romer b Hogan	0		
Mr J S D'Souza, not out	1		
Mr S B Rodrigues, C Hogan b Romer	2		
Extras....	2	Extras.....	6
Total.......	46	Total.....	44

SARASWAT C. C. vs. THE JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday last at 2-30 p. m., and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswats by 34 runs. Mr. G.B. Heggade the Captain of the Saraswats won the toss and elected to bat. The whole team was out for 86 runs. Messrs. V. D. Pai and J. N. Dewoolkar contributing 35 and 10 runs respectively. Mr. V. D. Pai batted remarkably well. The Jolly C. C. responded by scoring 52 runs. Mr. Gangadas and Shroff did some good batting with 17 and 10 runs to their credit. Mr. Bhoota bowled well and captured 6 wickets for 29 runs. If the Hindu Gymkhana keep their eye on this young colt and coach him up, they will have one of the best bowlers the Hindus have ever produced. Messrs. G.B. Heggade and P.R. Pilgaokar also bowled well for the Saraswats and captured 3 wickets for 2 runs and 5 for 25 runs.

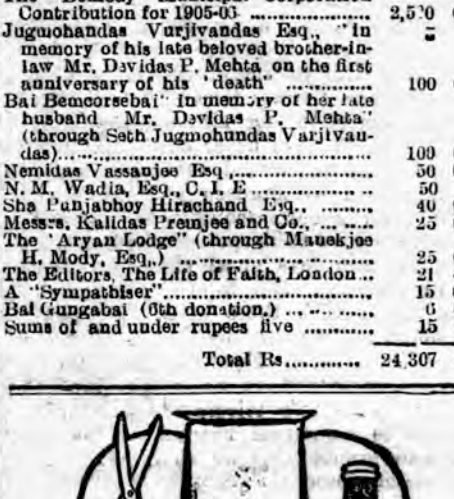
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB FIXTURES.

June 8 Thu, Eastern Telegraph Co, ground home.
June 10 Sat, Y M C A, ground home.
June 17 Sat, Public Works Dept, ground home.
June 24 Sat, Y M C A, ground out.
June 26 Mon, Bo Gymkhana, ground home.
July 1 Sat, Bo Impmt Trust, ground home.
July 8 Sat, G I P Ry Stores, ground home.
July 15 Sat, R I L I, ground home.
July 22 Sat, Parel Gymkhana, ground home.
July 29 Sat, Hindu Gymkhana, ground out.
Augt 10 Thu, Eastern Telegraph Co, ground out.
Augt 12 Sat, Parel Gymkhana, ground out.
Augt 14 Mon, Govt Dockyard ground out.
Augt 19 Sat, Islam Gymkhana, ground out.
Augt 26 Sat, Bo Impmt Trust, ground out.
Sept 2 Sat, Hindu Gymkhana, ground out.
Sept 9 Sat R I L I ground out.
Sept 14 Thu, Public Works Dept, ground out.
Sept 16 Sat, G I P Ry Stores, ground out.
Sept 19 The, Govt Dockyard, ground home.
Sept 23 Sat, Bo Gymkhana, ground home.
Sept 30 Sat, Islam Gymkhana, ground out.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contribution had been received up to yesterday :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	21,330	0	3
The Bombay Municipal Corporation Contribution for 1905-06	2,500	0	0
Jugmohandas Varjivandas Esq., "in memory of his late beloved brother-in-law Mr. Davidas P. Mehta on the first anniversary of his 'death'"	100	0	0
Bai Bemcorsebai "in memory of her late husband Mr. Davidas P. Mehta" (through Seth Jugmohundas Varjivandas)........	100	0	0
Nemidas Vassanjee Esq	50	0	0
N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E	50	0	0
Sha Punjabhoy Hirachand Esq., ...	40	0	0
Messrs. Kalidas Premjee and Co., ...	25	0	0
The 'Aryan Lodge" (through Manekjee H. Mody, Esq.,)	25	0	0
The Editors, The Life of Faith, London ..	21	4	3
A "Sympathiser"........	15	0	0
Bai Gungabai (6th donation,)	6	0	0
Sums of and under rupees five	15	0	0
Total Rs........	24,307	4	6


Your Barber or Your Druggist?
Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is too long, go to your barber. He has the remedy—a pair of shears. If your hair is too short, go to your druggist. He has the remedy—a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

It feeds the hair. The hair grows long and heavy because it gives to the hair just what it needs.

If your hair is turning gray, it shows there is lack of hair nourishment. Give your hair this hair-food and it will take on new life. Soon all the deep, rich color of youth will return to it.

We are sure you will be greatly pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor as a hair-dressing. It makes the hair soft and smooth, and prevents splitting at the ends.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARKS—June 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major G F H Marks, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONRAD—June 13, at Bridge end, Coonoor, after a brief illness, Emma Ann, the dearly beloved wife of John Conrad, of the Nilgiri Railway. Aged 27 years, 8 months and 23 days.

SCRIVEN—June 16, at Harrow Lodge, Vepery, Madras, Edward Stuart, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs E Scriven, aged 1 year, 6 months and 22 days.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 1-0m. 1-50a. Low water, 6-51m. 7-55a.
Association Football, Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

PAYING OFF OLD SCORE.—Before Mr P.H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Salway charged Vali Mahomed Nasherkhan, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to one Fazier Moolin, also a Mahomedan. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon last, the complainant was returning home from his work when the accused, who bore a grudge against him, went up to him from behind and gave him a blow with a thick bamboo stick, fracturing his right arm. A policeman, who witnessed the assault, arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Since writing last, says our correspondent, plentiful showers of rain have fallen at Lunidhar amounting to about one inch. On Friday, the sky was overcast at Jetalsar (I was there) and a heavy downpour threatened to come down, but we received nothing beyond a shower or two and the clouds drifted somewhere else. The temperature at present at Jetalsar is 99°, Dhola 101°, Bhownagar 103·3°, Wadhwan 106°.—Moti Talao is dried up and there scarcity of water in Bhownagar Para, a well has been dug at Akhiol three miles from the place, where engines of the up and down trains take water.—The storm that visited Kathiawar the other day, was so severe in character that a semaphore signal at Paddhari was damaged.

THE BOMBAY FEMALE WORKSHOP.—A general meeting of the Committee and subscribers to the Bombay Female Workshop was held yesterday evening at the offices of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., in Apollo Street, Fort, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel presiding. The accounts of the Workshop for the period ending 31st of March last were laid on the table and duly passed. At the close of the meeting an extraordinary general meeting of the members and subscribers was held for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of the funds and the property of the Female Workshop to the European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association. It was proposed by Colonel Olivier, R. E., and seconded by Mr. T. W. Burkett and carried "nem con" that "in accordance with the sanction obtained from the Government, the funds and property of of the Bombay Female Workshop, including all securities held by them, be and are hereby transferred to the European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association for the purposes of their work room and that the managing Committee of the Bombay Female Workshop are hereby authorised and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to effect and complete the transfer." Votes of thanks to Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and, to the Chairman closed the business before the meeting.

CHEATING A FRIEND.

An amusing case, showing the ignorance of the low-class natives, was brought up before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Bodley, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, when one Doorma Batma, a Municipal sweeper was charged at the instance of another sweeper named Gopal Deo, with cheating him in respect of Rs. 10, on Saturday evening. The accused went up hurriedly to the complainant's house at Stone Bunder, and asked him to change for him a currency note of Rs. 10. The note was not a genuine one, but was a clumsy imitation of the genuine article, scrawled over with unintelligible writing, and one part filled in with words, "Good Luck" and another with "Please Peter is goan outt of the house." The paper bore a figure of "500." The unsuspecting complainant accepted this paper believing it to be a genuine currency note, and gave the accused Rs. 10 in silver. When the complainant went to cash the note yesterday he was given over to a police ramosi. Subsequent investigations showed that the complainant had received the paper from the accused, who had ever since remained in hiding at Mahim. Inspector Bodley said that the accused had been given every facility to explain from whom he received the paper; but he gave several different versions.

The accused in his defence said that he had found the paper in the course of his street sweeping and believing it to be genuine, he tendered it to the complainant, whom he knew, for silver. The Magistrate in convicting the accused sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 35, in default ordered him to undergo 15 days' hard labour. If the fine were recovered Rs. 10 were to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

General rain has fallen in Burma Coast, Assam West Coast; local rain in interior of Burma and Bengal; light showers in West Himalayas, Submontane districts, and interior of South India. Tavoy reports 8 1/2 inches, Mercara and Trivandrum 5 inches, Mangalore 4 1/2 inches, Mergui and Cochin 3 1/2 inches, Mymensingh 3 inches, Calicut 2 1-2 inches, Akyab, Dhubri and Mormugao, 2 inches; Moulmein, Rangoon, Silchar, Cherrapoonjee, Jalpaiguri, Goa and Bangalore 1 inch. General rain likely on the Burma Coast, Assam, and West Coast probably reaching up to Bombay. Local rain may be expected in the interior of Burma, Bengal and the West United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, Captain R. H. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta via Colombo and Cochin, reports having experienced hazy moderate S-W swell. The same Company's steamer Onipenta, Captain W. H. Hill, which arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta, met with from Sandheads to off Galle, strong southwesterly wind and high sea thence to latitude 12 N fine weather light to moderate wind and from 12 N to 16 N heavy rain squalls then to port moderate wind light rain squalls and beam sea. The steamer Itria Captain J C Tice, which arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta had strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather on the West coast. The P and O Co's steamer Malta, Captain R A Peters which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Shanghai via Colombo, experienced light westerly wind with rain squalls and little swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 49	1 07	1 10	0 49
Monday 19th June	0 09	0 00	0 00	0 03
Total	0 58	1 07	1 10	0 52
Total fall to 19th June '04	16 90	17 09	18 09	13 15
Total fall to 19th June '03	12 06	19 46	17 58	21 60

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
17th and 18th June.		
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	10
18th and 19th June.		
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
June 17th	76°	70°	0	74

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire........	......	......	..	......	......	...	......	......	......
Jask	29·550	ESE	6	95·3	80·2	74	......	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·522	NW	4	95·3	87·0	75	......	0·00	— 0·36
Aden (29th)...	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Lahore	29·377	SE	4	107·6	83·3	51	......	0·58	— 0·27
Sirsa	29·368	WSW	4	106·8	89·1	44	......	0·00	— 0·35
Delhi	29·406	SE	5	100·2	83·2	64	......	0·30	— 0·33
Agra	29·396	SW	6	105·0	88·1	41	......	0·90	+ 0·09
Cawnpore......	29·435	ESE	4	99·9	83·8	46	......	0·00	— 1·82
Allahabad ...	29·423	WSW	4	105·1	84·0	54	......	0·54	— 1·07
Jhansi	29·514	SW	8	105·8	92·7	50	......	0·70	— 1·50
Jacobabad ...	29·380	ENE	6	113·2	87·1	61	......	0·00	0·90
Karachi	29·538	WSW	25	94·9	80·7	76	......	0·00	0·02
Jeypore........	29·504	SW	11	105·2	87·1	50	......	0·37	— 0·93
Ajmere........	29·559	SW	17	102·4	84·0	62	......	0·41	— 0·35
Deesa........	29·615	WSW	27	105·1	80·0	62	......	0·00	— 0·69
Ahmedabad..	29·619	WSW	..	108·3	82·1	62	......	0·00	— 3·56
Bhuj	29·557	WNW	30	96·3	80·0	76	......	0·00	— 0·78
Jamnagar ...	29·602	WSW	49	[illegible]	80·7	62	......	0·08	— 1·80
Dwarka	29·615	SW	22	89·4	81·8	79	......	0·00	......
Rajkot	29·618	WSW	21	102·4	78·5	58	......	0·47	— 1·05
Bhavnagar Para.	29·642	SW	18	105·6	81·0	63	......	0·00	— 3·22
Veraval	29·620	WSW	11	86·6	81·3	86	......	0·04	— 3·43
Neemuch	29·514	WSW	22	99·0	78·7	60	......	0·03	— 1·64
Indore	29·625	SW	14	98·8	77·1	65	......	0·43	— 3·23
Saugor	29·583	W	15	100·5	83·1	50	......	0·52	— 2·78
Jubbulpore ...	29·529	WNW	7	103·5	84·6	43	......	0·83	— 3·18
Hoshangabad	29·586	WNW	7	101·6	86·2	52	......	0·02	— 3·00
Khandwa......	29·619	WNW	21	102·4	81·1	64	......	0·45	— 2·60
Raipur	29·497	SW	7	103·8	82·9	48	0·03	0·26	— 3·94
Nagpur	29·542	NNW	13	104·6	84·5	45	......	0·99	— 2·61
Amraoti	29·585	WSW	14	103·5	83·5	57	......	0·06	— 3·89
Akola	29·626	WNW	16	104·2	81·9	55	......	0·06	— 2·86
Surat	29·66	W	13	91·7	82·1	72	......	0·04	— 4·03
Malegaon......	29·686	W	21	100·5	77·0	57	......	0·00	— 3·06
Bombay	29·680	WNW	9	92·4	83·0	75	0·03	......	......
Poona........	29·689	W	20	93·0	73·4	64	......	2·32	— 0·35
Ahmednagar.	29·665	W	11	95·9	69·1	60	......	0·55	+ 3·35
Aurangabad..	29·618	W	24	96·9	73·2	68	......	0·50	......
Sholapur	29·591	W	14	99·2	71·5	68	0·20	0·61	— 2·56
Ratnagiri......	29·732	ESE	6	88·8	75·4	8.	0·28	0·59	—15·97
Bijapur........	29·717	W	11	95·4	72·2	81	......	1·29	— 1·74
Belgaum	29·737	WSW	17	84·8	68·8	81	......	2·33	— 3·94
Mormugoa ...	29·766	NNW	6	91·0	75·4	93	1·85	10·12	— 6·57
Karwar........	29·760	SW	5	86·2	75·5	85	0·47	13·07	—12·14
Mangalore ...	29·800	WSW	9	83·9	72·4	96	4·32	25·31	— 0·27
Calicut	29·815	W	13	85·7	76·2	97	2·71	14·74	— 8·04
Cochin	29·810	SW	..	83·2	71·2	85	3·31	13·31	— 6·12
Bangalore ...	29·795	WSW	11	85·3	67·8	85	1·14	2·34	— 0·18
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·655	W	11	100·4	81·1	[illegible]	......	0·0. 1·30	— 2·95
Masulipatam.	29·598	WNW	15	106·7	87·6	78	......	......	— 1·86
Bellary........	29·710	WNW	9	97·0	75·2	69	0·01	3·38	+ 2·12
Cuddapa	29·69	W	14	102·7	83·9	[illegible]	......	1·07	— 0·15
Madras........	29·660	W	9	101·5	83·5	55	......	0·62	— 0·93
Coimbatore...	29·833	SW	12	87·4	71·1	83	0·15	0·66	— 0·73
Trichinopoly.	29·741	S	13	100·1	79·9	60	......	1·47	+ 0·56
Nagapatam...	29·715	SW	10	105·2	74·5	63	0·08	0·32	— 0·94
Colombo	29·866	W	13	87·0	76·0	87	0·39	1·61	— 5·00

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·60); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·97); St. G. H.=0·00 (1·10); C. P.=0·03 (0·11).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though slightly irregular show a fall over a large area. The barometer is yet in slight to moderate excess in many places.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch, Khandwa, Akola and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures continue to be above normal, the excess ranging from 5° to 10° in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and also at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

Rain.—Mangalore reports 4·32", Cochin 3·31", Calicut 2·71", Mormugao 1·85", Bangalore 1·14" and Negapatam, Coimbatore, Bellary Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Karwar, Bombay, Raipur and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Rain is likely at the West Coast stations.

Weather during the week ending 17th June in the Trades region :—

Mauritius.—Pressure has been slightly below normal and wind was variable in direction. The average wind velocity was 8 miles an hour and a few drops of rain fell there.

Zanzibar.—Pressure was about ·07" in defect of normal. Wind was variable and blew at the rate of 6 miles an hour. An inch of rain was recorded.

Seychelles.—Pressure was about ·02" in excess of normal. Wind was south-easterly and about 12 miles an hour. Rain amounting to less than three-tenths of an inch was registered.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 18.

10 p.m. .... 85·4

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 19.

6 p.m........ 83·5
10 a.m........ 87·7
2 p.m. .... 90·5
4 p.m. .... 89·4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WHERE-EVER YOU ARE on the Hills or Plains, take good advice and

WARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

WEAR WOOLLEN MATERIALS which you are sure have been made of pure wool, without admixture of cotton or other non-absorbent.

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possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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ROMANCE OF RACING:

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FREDERICK ADYE
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E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)

H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.
FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.
SIXTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 26TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

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1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing, by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by........E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye.

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SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

CODLIN AND SHORT IN MOROCCO.

ALTHOUGH we do not believe that affairs in Morocco are likely to develop into war between two European Powers, they are in such a condition that any error in diplomacy may bring those two Powers very near to it. The form of government in Morocco is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious, the Sultan being the head of both State and religion, the "Prince of True Believers." He stands alone, and though he has six Ministers, he only consults them when he deems that course prudent. The Arabs of the coast towns hitherto always desired to obtain the protection of a European Power, but now they have the choice of two, they desire neither. When the present Sultan succeeded to the throne he began a progressive policy and great hopes were entertained of him, but he grew tired, and by the end of 1904, he had "relapsed into the worst barbarities of former times." An insurrection broke out against him a little less than three years ago, and from that time to the present the country has been in a more or less continous state of passive revolt. The unsettled condition of affairs was held to demand the consideration of European Powers interested, and by the Anglo-French Convention of April 1904, Great Britain recognised that it appertained to France to assist in the administrative, economic, financial and military reforms in Morocco, but reserved the rights which by treaties or usage she now enjoys. Both Governments agreed not to allow fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melila and the heights dominating the right bank of the Sebu ; this arrangement, however, not applying to points on that coast held by Spain. Neither Government is to lend itself to any inequality in taxation or railway rates, and reciprocal engagements with respect to trade were made to have effect for thirty years, with a prolongation for periods of five years, failing denunciation a year in advance. Roads, railways, harbour works and the like were to remain under State control. In a Franco-Spanish Convention these terms were also accepted by Spain.

Although the French Government declared that it had not any intention of changing the political condition of Morocco, it soon became apparent that the Government of the country was gradually falling under the direction of France, which now directs the Customs and has in view the reform of the army as a military police force. Great Britain has offered no objection, for although the terms of the Agreement have never been published, it was generally understood that our complacency in regard to Morocco was the price we offered for French acquiescence in our policy with regard to Egypt and the Soudan. France, however, has great claims to first place in Morocco. The frontiers of French Algeria march with those of Morocco and raids across the border by Moors are of frequent occurrence. Equal trading facilities were guaranteed to us and we were satisfied. As to-day's telegram says we are bound not to embarrass France, and it may be taken for granted that we shall not. But the people of Morocco are not so satisfied as we are. Though discontented with the rule of the Sultan, they now raise an outcry against that of the French. The coast Arabs were grossly oppressed by the Sultan's Government, and while the Maghzen was powerful they ought to be protected by some European Power as the only means of obtaining security against the exactions of the Moorish officials. But now that the Maghzen is weak, a strong feeling of antagonism to all Europeans is being shown, and the coast Arabs appear to be as strongly opposed to French intervention as are the tribes of the interior. This opposition, we were informed the other day by a travelling correspondent, may, no doubt, be largely attributed to the fact that the coast Arabs recognise that the present anarchical condition of the country would not be allowed to continue under any European administration and that consequently the liberties they now enjoy would be greatly curtailed. It is satisfactory to know that if German intervention is to involve any interference with Moorish independence, it would be as much resented as is the intervention of France. French intervention they already regard as a pressing and immediate danger.

Such being the case, the Moors, or many of them, looked upon the German Emperor, when he appeared on the scene, as their deliverer. They believe that the saints of Morocco, who are not dead, but merely asleep in their tombs, brought the Kaiser to Tangier in order to prevent the French doing any harm to their country. A month ago German financiers offered a loan for public works. France objected, as to accept it would be a breach of agreement between the Sultan and the Banque de Paris. The Sultan replied by inviting Germany to undertake other duties in the country and offering to send a certain number of young Moors to Morocco for military instruction. Next day the President of the Council of Notables announced that the Council had finally decided to refuse to accept the French scheme of reforms, and since then we have had the spectacle of the two Powers endeavouring to persuade the Moor that "Codlin's the friend ; not Short" Of course it may puzzle most people to discover where Germany's right to interfere comes in. When the Anglo-French Agreement was signed the British Government notified Germany. France did not and Germany resents the omission. She expressed the full approval of the Agreement so far as England and Egypt were concerned, but avoided all references to Morocco. And as Mr. Edward Dicey reminded us the other day, "it was only when the Government of the Republic began to commence in earnest its policy of pacific penetration in Morocco that the Kaiser intimated to France his disapproval of any arrangement affecting the independence and integrity of Morocco, and announced his intention of visiting Tangiers during his, then impending, cruise in the Mediterranean. So far as England is concerned France has a free hand in Morocco, but our consent is binding on no other Power ; nor is it likely we shall be called upon to assist France in maintaining what she considers her rights in Morocco. Germany has no rights whatever except to an "open door" ; yet her Minister, Count Tattenbach, according to an unofficial telegram has so far committed himself as to accuse the French of aiding the Pretender in his conspiracy against the Sultan and to have informed the Prince of all True Believers, that "there is no cause to fear France and that Germany is ready to champion him ; that if the Moorish frontier is contiguous to the Algerian, the French frontier is likewise contiguous to the German frontier." But we are inclined to doubt if so distinguished a diplomatist would have been guilty of such an indiscretion. If he had, there would be little hope of the projected Conference accomplishing anything. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we repeat that the Anglo-French Agreement bound us to nothing beyond pledging ourselves not to interfere with any arrangements France may make in Morocco in consideration of France's entering on a similar engagement with regard to our arrangements in Egypt. That is all which concerns us in the present controversy, and it matters not to us whether an International Conference be held or not.

PHRENOLOGY. PHRENOLOGY, it is interesting to note, is promised a new lease of life. According to Mr. John Fyvie, who has some hard things to say about it in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," the newly founded Ethological Society is going to take it up, not that the Ethological Society will undertake to examine our "bumps." The day of the "professor," who pockets a fee for advising anxious fathers in the choice of a career for their sullen sons, appears to be gone for ever. There was, indeed, a time when he could claim to be patronised by royalty and would advise mistresses in the choice of docile servants, clients in the selection of trustworthy solicitors, merchants in the appointment of confidential clerks in whom they could confide. In the days of Combe and Smith phrenology shrank from no pretensions. Sir William Hamilton appears to have knocked the older phrenology on the head—if the metaphor be permitted. But it appears that the philophrenologists have taken heart of grace from the experimental work of recent physiologists, to the no small astonishment of the latter. The motor centres, for instance, are now localised with some definiteness and the sense centres with some probability. But it is a far cry from this to planting the brain with a number of highly complex ethical, religious, or domestic sentiments which are themselves social growths. It may be very pleasing to feel the back of our heads, and congratulate on our amative bump, but we do not love with a detached portion of our brain, any more than we pray with our hands or venerate with our knees. As Mr. Fyvie points out, whenever a man makes use of language he does not employ an "organ" of speech in the brain—"the entire mind and the entire brain. are more or less brought into operation." The phrenological idea of separate faculties would, to quote Lange, "make the human brain like a parliament of little men assembled together, each of whom possesses but a single idea which he ceaselessly strives to make prevail."

STATE-AIDED FARMERS. The Commonwealth takes a practical view of the motto, "Advance Australia" and has done wisely in devoting its energies to the development of agricultural revenues. It is as a food producing country that it must be regarded, and on its success along these lines depends its future success in all classes of industrial enterprise. Realising this the Western Australian Parliament in 1894 passed the "Agricultural Bank Act" for the purpose of assisting those in the occupation, cultivation and improvement of land. A year later South Australia followed the example as has been done by the Victorian Savings Bank, and in New South Wales and Queensland. The amount of help available varies, but a typical case is that of the Queensland Agricultural Bank Act by which the Government is able to advance sums not exceeding £800 to aid in the development of State agricultural lands. Both France and Germany have means of giving such help to the farmer, in a modified way, but in no country in the world is help given so lavishly as in Australia. The natural result is that, whereas without help the farmer would often be handicapped by want of means to buy adequate equipment, he is able to start with everything in his favour. Up to the middle of last year the advances made amounted to three and a half million, and the success of the arrangement is proved by the regularity with which the instalments and interest are paid. By thus fostering the chief industry of the country, the Government is putting forward the hands of the clock and is materially reducing the time which must elapse before Australia takes its place in the front rank of the industrial Powers of the World. In addition, these steps increase the desirability of the Mother country giving Colonial Preference and are the direct answer to the "Little Loaf" agitator.

THE ABANDONED TEST MATCH. THE abandonment of the Second Test Match at Lord's on the third day owing to heavy rain must have caused great disappointment, as, when stumps were drawn on the second evening, the the game was in a very interesting state. The Australians would have been faced with a heavy task on the third day, had the weather permitted the match to be resumed, as England were 252 runs on and had five wickets in hand. Still the undoubted batting-strength of the Australians might have enabled them to knock off the runs necessary to win in the fourth innings, and anyway, although England certainly held a strong lead it would be unsafe to assume that they would have won. Judging from the few details that have come to hand of the play, the match as far as it progressed was devoid of any noteworthy incidents, if we except C. B. Fry's success in the first innings and A. C. MacLaren's in the second innings. These were with Darling's effort in the Australians' innings the only individual batting successes in the match. England were batting the whole of the first day for 258 and brought their total up to 282 the next morning. A special telegram states that the bowling was accurate mostly on the leg side, and that there were seven fieldsmen on the on side, which perhaps accounts for the slow rate of scoring—43 runs an hour—on the first day. The second day was, however, little better in this respect, as only 356 runs were made, an average of 59 runs an hour. The average rate of scoring for two days was 51 runs an hour.

JAPANESE MILITARY SECRECY. ONE of the principal causes of the success of the Japanese, writes M. Andre Cheradame in his paper, lay incontestably in the secrecy with which her operations were carried on. The war has already lasted many long months, and the organisation and disposition of the Japanese fighting army is not yet accurately known. But to keep this secret the general staff take the most minute precautions. The letters sent by the soldiers to their families are examined in a special office, care is taken that they do not contain any indication of use to the enemy. To save his time and also to do the soldiers and their families a service, the Japanese postal authorities issue post cards with the following form printed on them : "I let you know that I am alive and in good health, I do not give you my address, because I do not know where I shall be tomorrow, but your letters will reach me if you copy exactly what is on the post-mark. I salute all my relations, and acquaintances." This idea is very ingenious and deserves to be studied and imitated.

QUEEN'S ROAD. GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the construction of two overbridges across the Queen's Road section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. One of these is to be at Chaupathi and the other—a more ornate structure—north of the Railway headquarters offices and Church-Gate station. The foundations will not be put in until after the rains.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Indus and its tributaries are in exceptionally high flood this summer. The irrigation by inundation canals in Sind is consequently well assured.

REPORTS from Dir and Swat state that everything remains quiet in the tribal country, and that the settlement recently reached will be effective, at least for the present.

AT the last meeting of the Rangoon Municipality a statement was presented which showed that the expenditure on plague since the outbreak in February had amounted to Rs 1,12,285.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th May, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 1,423,204 maunds and Rs. 10,340 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 2,110, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 39. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 39,030, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,859.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 24,943, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,048. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 3,84,781, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 93,358.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 6th May, amounted to Rs. 4,346, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 144. Total earnings from 1st January to 6th May, were Rs. 73,534, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs 1,693.

IN the course of an interesting note written by Mr. H. Tilly, Commissioner for Plague in Burma, on the campaign against rats, he says he has tried the Common Sense Rat Exterminator in one of the most densely populated blocks of Rangoon and that it has been used by the Port Trust and by some of the large firms. Some rats were poisoned by it and the majority of the remainder disappeared, but he is doubtful whether it is a sound system to cause rats to disperse, so he has not continued its use, preferring to actually find the bodies and burn them. He has tried other poisons besides this exterminator, chiefly in and around houses in which plague has occurred, and has used up all the available stock in Rangoon. Rat Biskat was very effective but too dangerous. The Commissioner is now using Rough on Rats, mixed with very rancid butter bought in the bazaar and covered with sugar and flour. Mr. Tilly is in correspondence with the Danyss Virus Co. and hopes to finally exterminate the rats by its aid.

THE attacks upon posts and patrols along the North-West Frontier, observes the "Pioneer" are becoming of such common occurrence that the patience of Government must be seriously strained. It is true that the raiding parties which do the mischief are never of a strength of more than thirty or forty men, whether they are Afridis Mahsuds, or outlaws that have sought refuge in Afghan territory ; but their immunity from punishment may encourage other lawless spirits to rush a small police-post or shoot down levy "sowars" patrolling or escorting the mails. It is a most difficult business to arrange for the adequate protection of our small detachments in the Borderland ; but it is intolerable that the lives of the men on duty should be at the mercy of every wandering band of tribal ruffians. In the Zhob Valley, particularly, it would seem that special measures need to be taken just now, and the Government of India will doubtless consider the course of action to be followed. The proposed withdrawal of the Native Cavalry regiment from Fort Sandeman in the next Reliefs will leave Zhob more than ever open to raiders, and an immediate increase the local Levies would appear to be desirable.

THE PARSON'S CRITICS.

(BY A PARSON.)

THE impromptus of a good man are generally more significant than his deliberate utterances. Certain it is that Urbane's impromptus reveal more of the working of that colony of God which is his soul than ever his laboured discourses do. He was standing in a characteristic attitude before Eusebius's study fire the other evening, with his hands clasped behind his back and a rapt, unseeing look in his eyes and he was talking in his rather intense style. "Each evening and each morning," he was saying, "I thank God for my critics. Their uses are manifold and mostly sweet, like those of adversity. They are an indispensable part of the machinery of every effectively administered parish. Think what some of us would become, uncrowned autocrats as we are, if we were not held in leash by the friendly officers of our critics. Their beneficent activity is necessary to the health of the priest's soul. Their chastening is an indispensable element in his discipline. It is equally indispensable to the full and faithful discharge of his functions. No auxiliaries of the Parson are more deserving of heedful regard than those guerillas who hang about his baggage, who often number his movements, who sometimes rejoice when they cause him to change front, and who never fail to animadvert upon his plan of campaign and even upon his capacity for generalship. Blessed indeed are we when we are reviled. Critics are a seeming evil which is lost in the larger good to which they consciously or unconsciously minister." There was much more in the same strain, and some talk about "the universal" and the "higher unity" and "moments," the meaning of which escaped me and then he concluded : "For myself, I carefully foster criticism. I regularise it by setting apart a field where it may be conveniently exercised It is never wise to dam up a force which would be better expended. If you do so you either intensify its disruptive energy or you succeed in compelling it to seek another outlet, with the result that you lose what might have been a useful dynamic."

Eusebius is always the model of courtesy when time permits, but his growing restlessness under this monologue betokened his gathering impatience, "What I want to know," he broke in, "is why there should be so much criticism. Why should we clergy be assailed with censure at every turn ? I can understand that satire should vent itself on the Tullivers, on the Charles Honeymans, and even on the Amos Bartons of the clerical vocation. But why should we, who are most of us doing our duty to the best of our powers, be made the butt of idle fellows' sneers and the jest of starveling wits ?"

It was perhaps well that just at this juncture one of those summonses which must be obeyed took Eusebius out into his parish, for I saw that Celsus, who was sitting opposite me, was smiling that icy smile of his which portends mischief.

I waited for his inevitable comment as we walked homeward. Sometimes, said he, I find it in my heart to pity you clergy. Censure always has you in reserve when everything else fails. When a man has an idle hour which he cannot occupy with bridge or the fiscal question or the increasing rates, he usually condescends to discuss you and your affairs. As for the lady censors, your short-comings fairly divide honours with the delinquencies of female domestics. I could not shirk the encounter without positive cowardice, so I braced myself for it, I pointed out that to the natural man criticism is the most congenial of all occupations. "A man must serve his time to every trade save censure. Critics are all ready made. It happens that the parson comes handy, for he is always in the public eye, and so he gets more than his fair measure of the censure which is the product of an irresponsible temper. Like Urbane, I begrudge no citizen his little diversions in this regard, so long as he keeps in the neighbourhood of the facts. There are two institutions which no free-born Englishman but thinks himself qualified to weigh in his balances—his newspaper and his parson. They exist, he thinks, to be criticised. They offer themselves, by the very fact that they are extant, to the tender mercies of his censure. You console yourselves too easily, was Celsus's Parthian shaft, as he boarded his tram.

It was only when I found myself in the quiet of my own study that I was able to take the measure of the fragmentary discussion at which I had assisted. I saw that the Parson is probably of all men the most freely and intimately criticised. Criticism expends a more intense energy on the politician, but it respects his privacy. It invades every department of the Parson's life. It is perhaps well that it should do so, for if, as St. Francis de Sales used to say, the good life of the priest is the eighth sacrament of the Church, the public, even that part of it which is without the pale, is closely concerned in the maintenance of a high standard among the clergy. It is justified in scrutinising the Parson's character and bearing, and his performance of his functions, because more or less dimly it recognises that these things belong to the essence of social well-being. The public mind is well aware that the Parson ought to be the most competent and cultivated, the most self-forgetting, and the most single-hearted of men. The coat that he wears advertises him as the servant of the ideal and challenges scrutiny. The fact that he is freely criticised is the best possible evidence that the public conscience is in a condition of health. Lack of criticism directed upon the Parson's conduct and capacity would be eloquent of the debasement of morals. Theological theory is no doubt correct in discriminating the priest from his functions. The practical judgment of men is equally correct in insisting that there shall be no divorce of the personality of the Parson from his work. But are the legions of the Parson's critics so intolerant and so captious as they are sometimes accounted to be ? Eusebius assures me that they are not. He has never once been subjected to a criticism which he is willing to describe as unfair. One of his parishioners—the manager of an ironfoundry, by the way—put it to me thus :—"If our parson were to turn a somersault in the chancel before beginning his sermon I should not find fault. I should know that he had a good reason, though perhaps not the best reason, for his antics."

Urbane's brave talk about allowing a free course for criticism would seem to be a little beside the mark. I have always understood that he and his parishioners of the slums live in the most harmonious intercourse. He is regarded as in some sort an incarnate providence, and no ripple of censure ever ruffles the calm of his pastoral relations with Jim and Bill and Mary Ann and Ethel Maud. This state of things may no doubt be partly due to the open welcome he gives to criticism, which consequently never dares. Men care little for that which they may have for the asking.

Arnobius is oblivious of criticism. I understand that he has many censors, but that they are all among the number of his friends. Their criticism turns ever upon such trivial matters as his preference for a rusty black coat and clouted boots, his unaccountable habit of beginning the service always half a minute before the set time, the abstraction which renders him unable to recognise his lady parishioners in the street unless they chance to speak, and his fondness for the companionship of his rather ugly and too demonstrative boarhound, Sir Bevys.

No self-respecting parishioner of Dulton-in-the-Marsh denies himself the delight of criticising Jocosus. His flock have set all my friend's peccadilloes in a note-book and learned and conned them by rote long since. And the lady parishioners are commendably careful about Mrs. Jocosus, her little oddities of manner, the quality of the Vicarage cakes, the fashion of the Vicarage window curtains, the want of method which is said to characterise the attire of the young ladies and a hundred other matters of little moment. The male and female parishioners of Dulton alike feel that they have a right to do what they will with their own ; and Jocosus, and Mrs. Jocosus, and the Vicarage, and the Vicarage kitchen utensils are essentially their own. They hold to the comfortable primitive doctrine that a man has a good right to wallop his own nigger. Only, as Celsus once found to his cost, it is unsafe for more outsiders to wallop the Vicar of Dulton and his belongings. The privilege is strictly reserved for those who own them and love them.

(Concluded on page 6.)

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

Heavy Russian Losses.

REINFORCEMENT FOR THE RUSSIANS.

Havock by Sickness at Harbin.

ZEMSTVOISTS RECEIVED BY THE TSAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Reuter (Tokio) states that according to official [illegible]patches, the Japanese on the 16th instant, drove [illegible] Russians from Liaoyangwoping which they [illegible]cupied.

The Russian Cavalry retired northwards in disorder, severely punished by the Japanese Artillery. The Russian losses were heavy. The Japanese lost 165 killed and wounded.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio, says that the Russians are bringing up their reserves to reinforce the forward lines.

General Kuroki's outposts are only 7 1/2 miles distant.

Russia has endeavoured to re-open the question of the meeting place for the plenipotentiaries. It is, however, authoritatively stated the fixing of Washington as the place will remain unchanged, owing to the Japanese objection to any European capital.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

It is reported that cholera and dysentery are still raging at Harbin where the death rate is one hundred daily.

There are now 56,000 sick and wounded there

The Tsar received the Zemstvoists' deputation today, but no details are known.

RUSSIAN AGITATION FOR FRANCHISE.

The Jews Excluded.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Jews at Warsaw are exceedingly disturbed over the report that the popular representation scheme excludes the Jews from the franchise.

Numerous indignation meetings have been held which the police and military dispersed.

THE ST. KILDA INCIDENT.

Russia's Attitude.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has brought the sinking of the St. Kilda to the attention of Count Lamsdorff, pointing out the gravity of the situation arising from such incidents, and has asked for reparation, and that immediate steps be taken to render a repetition impossible.

Count Lamsdorff has promised to refer the matter to the Minister of Marine, and added that last year's assurances, given to Great Britain, still hold good.

The case of the St. Kilda, he said, was an isolated one, and probably due to a misunderstanding.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

An Increase Sanctioned.

The Italian Chamber has approved the Government Bill for increasing the Navy.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m., to-day.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage
Lancashire	8	7	0	1	7	100'00
Surrey	9	5	1	3	4	66'66
Sussex	10	6	2	2	4	50'00
Yorkshire	10	6	2	2	4	50'00
Notts	7	4	2	1	2	33'33
Leicestershire	7	2	2	3	0	00'00
Gloucestershire	6	2	3	1	—1	—20'00
Middlesex	5	2	3	0	—1	—20'00
Hampshire	6	1	2	3	—1	—33'33
Kent	3	1	2	0	—1	—33'33
Somerset	6	1	3	2	—2	—50'00
Derbyshire	6	1	4	1	—3	—60'00
Essex	7	1	6	0	—5	—71 42
Warwickshire	7	0	2	5	—2	—100'00
Northamptonshire	4	0	2	2	—2	—100'00
Worcestershire	5	0	3	2	—3	—100'00

Derbyshire beat Yorkshire on Friday last by 9 wickets. The result of the match was wired to the "Pioneer," though not to the Bombay papers, and is included in the above table.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.

RAILWAY COOLIE KILLED.

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

A case of great importance to Railway Companies was heard here to-day, when two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 was inflicted upon a native trader, named Kamrudin, for a false description of boxes sent by rail.

The boxes were said to be full of iron locks, and in consequence were not treated with overmuch care. In this case, however, the boxes really contained fireworks, and, when the railway coolie, after the manner of his kind, dumped one of the boxes with considerable force into the luggage van, there was a sudden explosion, one coolie being killed and another seriously injured.

In these circumstances the Punjab Chief Court agree with the Sessions Judge of Delhi that the offence of Kamruddin, petitioner, was a rash and negligent act, deserving the severest reprobation and a severe and deterrent punishment, and Mr. Justice Chatterji declined altogether to interfere with the sentence on the case coming up before the Punjab Chief Court.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

England's Position.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The "Temps" in a leading article says that Mr. Lowther's refusal to adhere to the proposed International Conference is based upon the instructions given prior to the resignation of M. Delcasse.

The article declares that Great Britain is bound by the present entente not to embarrass France.

M. Rouvier and the German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, have had daily interviews all the week.

It is believed that France will agree to the Conference after a prior agreement with Germany.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Reuter wires from Fez that the French stopping arms and munitions for the Sultan's forces and winking at similar importations for the Pretender's forces greatly irritates the Sultan who talks of retaliating by dismissing the French military mission at Fez. He threatened this last year, but then it was an empty threat, and he now enjoys German support.

FUNERAL OF M. DELYANNIS.

Whole of Athens Mourning.

M. Delyannis' funeral yesterday was attended by the King, the Royal Princes, Ministers and Deputies.

Enormous crowds followed the coffin. The whole city is in mourning.

SIMLA THE UNFORTUNATE.

ANOTHER VISITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

A severe storm struck Simla, last night, and did a good deal of damage. The Elysium Hotel, in which are a number of Europeans, suffered especially, as the entire roof was blown away carrying one of chimneys with it. The residents were awakened at 12-15 by the roar of the wind. Some of the doors blew in, and by the glare of the lightning they saw that the roof and entire verandah along the frontage of sixty yards was a mass of wreckage. The wind beat upon the unfortunate residents, who spent the remainder of the night, wet and miserable in the lower rooms. No one was killed or injured, but there were several very narrow escapes. Part of the corrugated iron roof fell upon one of the servants' godowns which it wrecked. On Elysium spur the storm came from the South, having changed its direction in crossing the station, for its original course seems to have been from the West. Further inquiry shows that the tornado here last night was very local in its action, though its force over the narrow belt where it swept was great. It caught the end of the Kaithu spur and the middle of the Elysium spur, but missed the main portion of the station; its course being from West to East throughout, and not as at first reported from the South.

The following have had more or less of their roofs blown away :—Elysium Hotel, Dhunidar [illegible] Post, Grangeville Lodge, Floraville, Fraudline House, and the Auckland Girls' School.

Some loss was also occasioned in Jutogh. The damage is almost entirely confined to the blowing off of the corrugated iron roofing with which [illegible] Simla houses are covered. In the case of the Elysium Hotel, which suffered worst, the iron sheeting was blown for a quarter of a mile down the Khud side, and for hundreds of yards beyond the buildings, the ground is strewn with planking reduced in some cases to matchwood. A heavy beam pitched through the roof and ceiling into a bedroom occupied by a married couple in Elysium Hotel, but just missed the occupants and no lives appear to have been lost anywhere. The whole storm was over in a few minutes.

LATER.

It appears that the damage done by last night's storm outside Simla is considerable. The road to the Retreat at Mashobra, to which Lady Curzon returned a few days ago from Camp at Naldera, is blocked by fallen trees. Two houses in the Sanjaoli village have fallen, and the Viceroy and his staff had a very rough time of it in Camp at Naldera, where, however, no more serious damage appears to have been done than the carrying away of the telephone wire.

A couple of houses in the Parera bazaar at the north end of Elysium spur are damaged. The house on the Kaithu spur given in previous messages as Grangeville should be Granville Lodge. It has lost its roof. The iron sheeting was carried by the wind in many cases to very considerable distances, and torn into fantastic shapes, when arrested by trees or rocks. One tree was cut off clean by a flying section of corrugated iron.

TELEGRAMS TO CHINA.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The Telegraph Department notifies that the following reduced rates on telegrams to China via Bhamo have been brought into force. There are no reductions in rates to China via Moulmein or Madras :—

(1) From India to Amoy, Foochow Hongkong, Shanghai and provinces of Chekiang, Fohkien, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow, 13 annas per word from India and 11 annas from Burma ; (2) to Chili (including Pekin) Helungkiang, Honan, Kansu, Kirin, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi, Shingking, Singkiang (or Eastern Turkistan) Tsintau, one rupee, two annas per word from India and one rupee from Burma ; (3) to Kwantung peninsula (Port Arthur, Dalny and Talienvan, one rupee, four annas per word from India and one rupee two annas from Burma ; (4) to Yunnan for private telegrams 8 annas per word from India and 6 annas from Burma ; (5) to Yunnan for British and Indian Government state telegrams, six annas per word from India, and four annas from Burma.

These reductions vary from 7 to 10 annas per word and it is notified that refunds of excess charges will be granted on telegrams which have been booked to China via Bhamo since the 1st June 1905 if an application is made to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

SERIOUS FIRE AT AGRA.

AGRA, JUNE 18.

Great damage has been caused by fire near Agra Cantonment Railway Station. A large number of houses has been destroyed.

SEVERE TORNADO IN CALCUTTA.

MUCH DAMAGE WROUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The sharp tornado which fell upon Calcutta on Saturday evening was very curious in its effect on the Maidan. It was felt most severely within a triangle between Esplanade Park street and Dufferin Statue in Chowringhee where the damage wrought was very considerable. Two large trees near the Museum were torn up by roots and flung across the telegraph wires. Another great tree was uprooted a few yards from the Dufferin Statue in the neighbourhood of which the devastation was most apparent. On Sunday morning three dead horses were lying by the roadside between the Statue and the Golf Club and grass was thickly strewn with branches of trees. The tornado appears to have spent its force at this point, for the Kidderpore Bridge road was practically untouched and in the neighbourhood of the Jail, the wind had hardly shaken off the belated gold mohur blossoms. Other parts of the Maidan also escaped althogether, although the fury of storm in those places lying directly in its track was as severe as anything recently felt in this City. No human lives were lost.

BRITISH AND NATIVE INFANTRY RELIEFS.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The following reliefs have been sanctioned for the coming season :—

British Infantry.—2nd East Yorkshire Regiment from England to Maymyo and Mandalay. 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers from Maymyo and Mandalay to Aden. 3rd Rifle Brigade from Aden to England. 1st Northumberland Fusiliers from Mauritius to Fort William. 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment from Fort William to Shwebo and Bhamo. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment from Shwebo and Bhamo to England. 2nd Rifle Brigade from Egypt to Chanbuttia. 1st Devonshire Regiment from Chanbuttia to Rangoon and Port Blair. 1st Liverpool Regiment from Rangoon and Port Blair Nasirabad. 1st Seaforth Highlanders from Nasirabad to Nowshera. 1st Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) from Nowshera to Chakrata. 1st Highland Light Infantry from Chakrata to Dinapore and Dum Dum. 2nd West Riding Regiment from Dinapore and Dum Dum to England. 1st West Riding Regiment from England to Lebhong. 2nd Royal Fusiliers from Lebhong to Secunderabad. 1st Lincolnshire Regiment from Secunderabad to Kamptee. 2nd Royal Scots from Kamptee to Bombay. 2nd Yorkshire Regiment from Bombay to South Africa (Wynberg). 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment from Dagshai to Multan. 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers from Multan to Rawalpindi. 1st Wiltshire Regiment from Rawalpindi to Dagshai.

Native Infantry.—51st Sikhs from Kohat to Samana. 67th Punjabis from Samana to Kohat. 38th Dogras from Peshawar to Mian Mir. 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force) from Malakand to Peshawar. 55th Coke's Rifles from Dera Ismail Khan to Nowshera. 35th Sikhs from Nowshera to Delhi. 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force) from Bannu to Peshawar. 81st Punjabis from Rawalpindi to Bannu. 22nd Punjabis from Dera Ghazi Khan to Jhelum. 21st Punjabis from Multan to Jhelum. 29th Punjabis from Dera Ismail Khan to Jullunder. 28th Punjabis from Delhi to Nowshera. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjabis from Mian Mir to Dera Ismail Khan. 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers from Aden to Mhow. 108th Infantry from Mhow to Deesa. 112th Infantry from Deesa to Nasirabad. 116th Mahrattas from Nasirabad to Aden. 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry from Vizianagram and Cuttack to Barrackpore and Dibrugarh. 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry from Alipore to Jubbulpore. 6th Jat Light Infantry from Meerut to Jhansi. 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs from Malakand to Meerut. 8th Rajputs from Barrackpore and Dibrugarh to Lucknow. 13th Rajputs (the Shekhawati Regiment) from Rinchiand Buxa to Alipore. 61st Pioneers from Belgaum to Secunderabad. 64th Pioneers from Bangalore to Belgaum. 81st Pioneers from Secunderabad to Bangalore. 66th Punjabis from Peshawar to Malkand. 78th Moplah Rifles from St. Thomas Mount to Dera Ismail Khan. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry from Satara to Belgaum. 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs from Lucknow to Malakand. 91st Punjabis from Rangoon to Bhamo. 92nd Punjabis from Bhamo to Rangoon and Port Blair. 98th Infantry from Aurangabad to Ahmednagar. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry from Loralai to Quetta. 126th Baluchistan Infantry from Quetta to Loralai. 33rd Punjabis from Somaliland to station not stated. 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles from Chitral to Dharmsala. 1st-39th Garhwal Rifles from Lansdowne to Chitral.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Captains R. Steel, 17th Cavalry ; and M. Nightingale, 2 5th Gurkhas, been selected for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters.

The following leave has been sanctioned :—General leave in India : Lieutenant G. Cathcart, R. A. M. C., 10th June to 10th August : Lieutenant F. Finnis, No. 8, Mountain Battery, two months, from 1st July ; Major C. Sandys, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, four months, from 1st July ; Lieutenant T. Ubsdell, 13th Battery, R. F. A., 1st July to 15th October ; Major W. Mcleod and Lieutenant S. Wybrants, 6th Battery, R. F. A., three months, from 16th July, 90 days ; Captains E. Purvis and T. Cox, 16th Cavalry, from 12th July, 60 days ; Captain R. Campbell, 104 Company R. G. A., from 16th June.

Captain B. Burke, R. A. M. C., is granted privilege leave from the 19th June to the 4th September.

EASTERN COMMAND.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding has approved the following officiating appointments in the 6th Cavalry, with effect from the 3rd May :—Major R. E. Grimston, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant. Captain A. B. Battye, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned are granted leave out of India :—

89th Punjabis—Major L. W. Y. Campbell, Brigade Major, Assam Brigade, accumulated privilege leave for 90 days, from the 8th July or subsequent date.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant W. Macrae for five months (including 90 days' privilege leave), on private affairs.

1st Royal Dragoon—Captain B. E. P. Leighton for three months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant and Adjutant P. E. Hardwick for three months on private affairs.

2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant E. P. Dorrien-Smith, D. S. O., for eight months, on private affairs.

8th Rajputs.—Captain F. W. Daniel for five months (including 90 days' privilege leave), on private affairs.

4th Cavalry—Colonel W. G. Yate on private affairs to the 11th November, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Supply and Transport Corps—Conductor E. R. Saunders, Officiating Store Keeper, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, for six months on medical certificate under the Furlough and Leave Rules of 1889.

Conductor J. George for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned are granted general leave in India :—

Royal Army Medical Corps :—Major B. J. Inniss from 2nd June to 31st July. Major C. W. Duggan, from 21st June to 20th September.

Royal Field Artillery—Lieutenant C. C. Armitage, 74th Battery, from 5th June to 4th September.

1st Royal Dragoons.—Lieutenant T. S. Irwin from 20th June to 15th July.

1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry Lieutenant A. C. H. Garsia from 1st June to 30th July.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, regarding the representation addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Corporation, asking for further relief from the burden of plague expenditure. The letter states :—I am directed to inform you that after a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that no further assistance should be granted to the Corporation from Imperial Revenues. I am to say that the lump grant of 14 1/2 lakhs made to the Corporation in 1899 was regarded by the Governor General in Council as a final and very liberal settlement of the obligations of Government towards assisting them in meeting their plague expenditure ; moreover, the expenditure incurred by Government on behalf of the Corporation up to the year 1901-03 on the construction of health camps, discretional relief and salaries of Gazetted officers including nurses is to be treated as a final charge against "General Revenues."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the letter from the Secretary to Government, Financial Department communicating the decision of the Government of India in regard to the representation addressed to them by the Corporation urging the claims of the Municipality to further relief from the burden of plague expenditure be recorded and that the President be requested to address inconsultation with the Commissioner and submit through proper channel a memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council appealing against the decision of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India in the matter. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that having regard to the reply they had received from the Government of India, the Corporation had no other alternative but to approach the Secretary of State for India in Council and submit to him claims of this Municipality for financial justice in regard to plague charges, that being the only constitutional method left open to the Corporation now, and they hoped that their prayer to the highest authority in the country would not go in vain, having regard to the fact that the Corporation had a very strong case to demand that a portion of the huge plague expenditure should be defrayed from the General Revenues and not be put wholely on Local Revenues. The Government of India in their letter stated that the lump grant of fourteen and a half lakhs of rupees made to the Corporation in 1899 was regarded by the Governor-General in Council as a final and very liberal settlement of the obligations of Government towards assisting them in meeting their plague expenditure. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim did not know on what ground the Government of India had now come to the conclusion that they regarded the payment of fourteen and a half lakhs as a final settlement of the Corporation's claims on Government regarding plague charges. If plague had been stamped out in 1899, the contention of the Government would have been good ; but plague had shown no signs since then to disappear. Again the wording of the Government resolution making a grant of fourteen and a half lakhs of rupees, clearly showed that the settlement extended up to the year 1899 only and was not a final one. The Government of India had also recognised on that occasion that the suppression of plague in Bombay was an imperial necessity. It was also understood that all this expenditure on plague had been undertaken to reassure European nations and to protect the trade of this country. The Hon. Mr Ibrahim then referred to another circumstance which he described as a curious feature of the controversy. The Government of India had lately laid down that they would contribute to the plague expenditure of those Municipalities, which were practically bankrupt to meet their liabilities. The principle underlying this was Mr. Ibrahim remarked, highly objectionable. He did not know why Government should have withheld assistance from a Municipality which had by good management, placed itself in an efficient state and helped another which had brought itself to the verge of bankruptcy by squandering away its money. Then again the question as to whether the Bombay Municipality were solvent or insolvent, had to be considered. Did the Government consider them solvent or insolvent ? Because, if the Government thought that the Municipality were not solvent, then they were bound to assist them in the matter of plague charges. If on the other hand the Government considered the financial condition of the Municipality as solvent, he could not understand, why during the last two years, the Government of India had been refusing to allow them to raise loans on the ground that they were not financially in a condition to meet the interest and sinking funds. He thought there was a considerable misapprehension regarding the financial condition of the Bombay Municipality. The feeling was that the Municipality were very rich and therefore the Government would not pay anything towards the plague expenditure. The only thing on which they based this opinion was that the Corporation were not yet levying taxation to the maximum limit allowed by the Act. Mr. Ibrahim submitted that that was not the proper gauge to test the burden of taxation on the people of Bombay. The proper way to test it was to compare the incidence of taxation per head in Bombay with that of towns like Calcutta and Madras. He said that before the plague broke out the incidence of taxation in Bombay was Rs. 6-5-3, which by a gradual rise had now increased to Rs. 9-5-4. In Calcutta the incidence of taxation was about Rs. 6 and in Madras Rs. 2-1-0. Mr. Ibrahim in conclusion said that he was sure that British Justice would eventually prevail and the Secretary of State for India in Council would give his decision in their favour. But if they did not get justice even from that quarter, he thought the Corporation would have to rearrange the voluntary contributions which they made to different institutions in Bombay.

Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that the resolution should be so amended as to convey an expression of regret of the Corporation with regard to the attitude taken up by the Government in the matter.

The proposition on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the President from Mr. George Lund, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer at the Adams Wylie Memorial Hospital, dated the 15th May last :—Mrs. Framjee Petit having most kindly presented the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial, Rs. 10,000 of which are to be spent in building a Phthisis Ward, I am desired by the Trustees to ask that the Corporation will be pleased to give a plot of land measuring say 30 by 225 square feet, upon which it can be built, adjoining the plot on the Agripada Estate which the Hospital at present occupies.

It is now universally conceded that one of the principal factors in the successful treatment of the disease is a large free air space which cannot be obtained, if the ward has to be built upon the present site. Large numbers of Phthisis patients are treated in the Hospital and experience has proved that under present conditions their recovery is much retarded, and that their presence is prejudicial to the health of the other patients. Mrs. Wylie still supplies considerably more than half the cost of the maintenance of the Hospital, which treats the very poorest of the City's waifs and strays, so that the Trustees have no funds with which to provide the necessary extra land. I trust that the application may receive favourable consideration.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Baptista seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha observed that the hospital deserved their support. Mortality from phthisis came next to plague only and, therefore any movement that might be started for the treatment of patients suffering from phthisis should receive encouragement from them. There was also a general complaint that cases of phthisis did not receive due attention in their general hospitals.

Mr. James MacDonald considered that site for such a hospital ought to be near a sea shore or on a hill.

The proposition was adopted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the report of the Health for the first quarter of 1905 be recorded.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition. He said the measures adopted by the Municipality to combat the small-pox epidemic were very harsh. He thought that compulsory removal of patients to hospitals should not be enforced.

The subject was under discussion, when the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing the Report of the Chingleput Reformatory School for 1904, remark :—"The Director's review of the Report is full and the Government agree with him that the School continued to be maintained in a generally efficient condition. It is, however, observed that out of the pupils discharged in the three previous years no less than 12 per cent. were re-convicted." The rules relating to the constitution and working of the School were revised, re-arranged and issued during the year. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department for the speedy completion of the new buildings connected with the School.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The travelling public of Bombay feel grateful to you for your criticism on the Queen's Road Railway question. The long memorandum which you were kind enough to publish last Thursday was prepared in November 1904. As new facts have arisen since, I beg to lay before the public my further views formed after perusal of the recent discussions in the press, Chamber of Commerce, Improvement Trust and the Corporation. The gist of opinion seems to be in favour of terminating the Railway at Grant Road on the assumption that its place will be adequately supplied by electric trams and by the diversion of the suburban traffic via Dadar to Victoria Terminus.

2. Electric Trams—The supporters of the removal of the Railway have admitted, as all right-minded persons should, that the electric tram service alone can never be an efficient substitute for the Railway. The first and the foremost difficulty likely to arise will be with regard to the transhipment of passengers arriving by up-trains. Say, a train arriving at Grant Road at 10 a.m. brings 900 passengers of whom 300 bound for Grant Road and the other two intermediate stations to take up the present tram route via Paidhowni, leaving 600 passengers for the Fort. Assuming, that 10 cars are ready at Grant Road, and that a car is running every minute with a load of 60 passengers, the car clearing the last batch will start at 10-10, which means that those passengers who cannot hurriedly manage to get into the former 9 cars will have to waste 10 minute at Grant Road only. This will be as regards one train ; and as six such trains steamed into Church Gate during the plague traffic this year between 10 and 10-30 a.m., by the time half the number of the 1st train is cleared the 2nd train will be due at 10-5, and the last batch thereof will not be able to proceed from Grant Road till 10-20 i.e. 15 minutes after the arrival of the train. Similarly, the last passenger of the 3rd train will succeed in taking his seat in a car at 10-30 at the earliest after a detention of 20 minutes. The delay to the passengers of the 4th train will be proportionately greater and will keep on increasing in the case of the succeeding trains. This illustration proves that while the present Railway carries a load of six trains within an interval of 30 minutes, tramways will be able to convey the load of three trains only within that time. Then what about the loads of the succeeding three trains ? It should not be lost sight of that a bulk of traffic has to be despatched within a prescribed short time and not within the whole day.

(a) The above calculation is based on a broad principle granting that a string of sufficient tramcars await at Grant Road, the arrival of trains and the public have not to wait for their empty return. From a financial point of view this seems, however, impracticable as it will not pay the Tramway Company to retain a large stock to work the morning and evening traffic on this particular section when the other districts will be equally busy.

(b) Moreover, in adopting the basis of my figures I have not taken into account the number of the residents of Grant Road who instead of going by the present train track are likely to overcrowd the cars via the Queen's Road.

3. Dadar route—the solution of the question thus depends more upon the diversion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway traffic at Dadar to Victoria Terminus. Much stress is laid upon this alternative by your contemporary and several others who by merely suggesting the course betray their ignorance in Railway working. As pointed out in paragraphs 3 (f) and 7 (e, f, g and h) of my last letter unless an additional double track is constructed between Dadar and Victoria Terminus and the latter station immensely enlarged, the G. I. P. will undoubtedly be unable to receive a large number of the B. B. and C. I. Railway trains. Considering the low season-ticket fares charged by the Railway Companies, will it pay them to build the extra double track involving a very heavy expenditure, and, if so, where is the money to come from ? Unfortunately, Mr. Muirhead could not attend the meetings of the Committee of the Corporation, otherwise he might have placed before them the actual position of his Railway from a railway stand-point and thus saved them from basing an incorrect opinion upon insufficient data. Still it is not too late, and if some light is thrown on these points by some Railway experts the public will be materially helped in coming to the right conclusion.

(a) We need not forget the excellent services rendered by both the local Railways during the beginning of plague when a considerable excitement prevailed among the natives, some of whom thought of deserting the city. Both the Railway Companies more or less failed to carry the large suburban traffic. Even this year the morning and evening traffic north of Bandra was great and, if it had still increased by half perhaps the B. B. and C. I. Railway would not have been able to cope with it. It is certain that with the increased Railway facilities the suburban traffic will greatly develope, and if the public wants for more semi-fast trains are to be satisfied, the necessity of quadrupling the B. B. and C. line up to Colaba may arise in the not far distant future. It may be interesting to state here that not long ago it was announced in the newspapers that a petition had been made by the public to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to open a station somewhere opposite the Bandstand.

(b) Further, those who advocate the working of B. B. and C. I. local trains on the G. I. P. line must have regarded with disappointment the news the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn gave that it was intended to build a new local terminus at Carnac Bridge restricting the present Victoria station to long distance trains only. This even seems to be a retrogressive step and the idea is not worthy of support. A terminus for local trains is on the contrary needed south of Bori Bunder further up the Ballard Pier. Its construction at Carnac Bridge will be another serious blunder on the part of those who without any regard to the comforts and convenience of a mass of people are over-anxious to see Bombay beautified. With the adoption of this measure the respective termini of the B. B. and C. I., G. I. P., and the new Port Trust Railways will be at Grant Road, Carnac Bunder and Mazagaon, all of which will be cut off from a direct communication by rail to the Fort involving additional expenses to the public. The combined train and tramway journey will also affect school boys who avail themselves of a Railway concession of travelling at half the fares.

4. An attempt has been made in some quarters to show that the public look upon with favour the proposed excision of the line. As is common to all such questions, opinions must differ. But the real contest is between the rich on one hand and the middle and poor classes on the other. To test public opinion the best course will be to keep at every station between Colaba and Virar two lists printed on different papers for the signatures and addresses of those who may be in favour or against the proposed excision. This can be appropriately taken in hand either by the Chamber of Commerce or by the B.B. and C. I. Railway—Yours, &c.

June 19. X.

ALLEGED SOLICITING OF ORDERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by the Indian Hotels Company, against Mr. E. W. Pyrke, of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel and Restaurant, which was set down for dismissal. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant. The suit was to restrain the defendant from applying to, or soliciting orders from the customers of W. B. Green and Co's Restaurant at Apollo Bunder. Mr. Strangman said that serious allegations had been made in the plaint against the defendant, and made public This was at the time when Mr. Justice Batty had thrown out the rule with costs. The defendant had in his written statement denied the allegations. The Advocate General objected to counsel going into particulars which had nothing whatever to do with the question of the dismissal of the suit. This objection was upheld by the Judge. Mr. Strangman said the plaintiffs had written to his client to say that they would withdraw the suit and pay the costs. Hence the suit was put down for dismissal. He asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The First Test Match.

FAST BOWLING AND FAST BOWLERS.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

AFTER a most memorable match England has beaten Australia at Trent Bridge by 213 runs. Before a ball had been bowled even the most optimistic hardly dared to hope for a definite result being reached on the perfect Trent Bridge wicket, provided the weather remained fine, as it has done throughout the three days until just as the play ended. At the end of England's first innings and until late on Monday afternoon the thought was of defeat for the home team. Australia with only one wicket down had got within 65 of England's total. Then in a single over from Jackson three wickets fell, and the advantage held by Australia began to disappear. Next morning five wickets fell for 63 runs, and Australia, instead of having the long lead anticipated on the first day, when each side had completed an innings, held the moderate lead of 25. Before the close of the second day's play England had won a practically impregnable position, being 293 on with five wickets in hand. This lead was to-day increased to 401 without further loss, and then Jackson declared the innings closed and left the Australians 402 to get to win. With four and a half hours left for play and the wicket still in perfect order, it was generally expected that the Australians would save the game. Against ordinary bowling there is little doubt that they would have effected a draw. But Bosanquet is no ordinary bowler, and England won by 213 runs, thanks mainly to his not particularly orthodox but very puzzling work with the ball. The light was the reverse of good during the last hour of the game ; rain threatened to fall at any moment, and the anxiety with which the game was followed as soon as an England victory had become possible was of course intensified by this threatening character of the weather. Fortunately for England the rain held off until the last Australian wicket fell, but fifteen minutes afterwards a thunder shower burst over the ground, and continued until half-past six. England would thus have been robbed of her well-earned victory had the match lasted for another fifteen minutes. These circumstances gave to the finish a character it would otherwise have lacked, and, though an English victory seemed assured when the fifth Australian wicket fell at 100 with two and a half hours left for play, the finish, thanks to the weather, was almost as exciting as at the Oval and Manchester in 1902.

That the victory of England was merited was beyond dispute. The match was played throughout under equal conditions as to the wicket. At the same time it must be allowed that the loss of Trumper's services meant a good deal for the Australians. That great batsman was well set and playing brilliantly when he had to retire on Monday evening. On the other hand, Trumper might have done little to avert the defeat, for cricket is not a game that admits of exact calculation, and it must be remembered that the England second innings was closed when only five wickets were down. Leaving the effect of Trumper's absence out of the calculation, there can be no question that England has won on her merits. The first innings failure was not due to any inability to play the Australian bowling, but to the demoralising effect of Cotter's dangerous deliveries. In the second innings the Australian bowling presented fewer difficulties, and with the single exception of Bosanquet, who was bowled by a very fine break-back when the light was indifferent, all of the seven English batsmen, who went to the wickets made runs with ease, though all exercised the care essential and proper to a game of such large issues.

The Australians, on the other hand, failed twice, thanks to Jackson in the first innings and to Bosanquet and Rhodes in the second. One mentions Rhodes even though Bosanquet took the wickets simply because the very steady, good-length bowling of the Yorkshireman prevented the batsmen from getting into shape, and hence it was of moral assistance to the material damage done by Bosanquet. That England would not have won but for Bosanquet is, of course, obvious. His puzzling bowling was rendered all the more so by the fact that it is peculiarly deadly when batsmen are compelled to play a cautious game with a view to a draw. In this respect the situation suited Bosanquet precisely. Had the Australians gone in to get 200 or so in the same time, they would probably have adopted Darling's method and have jumped into the pitch of his deliveries. Such treatment would probably have demoralised the bowler ; but as things were the Australians had to stand on the defensive, and for that reason fell all the more ready victims. So far as could be seen from the press-box Bosanquet owed only one of his wickets to the famous delivery of his that breaks the reverse way. The ball with which he bowled Darling appeared to be a ball delivered with a leg-break action. Yet it had an off break on. Darling certainly anticipated the nature of the ball and seemed beaten by its unexpected break. Hill and Duff were caught and bowled from half-hearted shots at balls that got up a little, while Armstrong was taken off a mis-hit towards a very deep point. Most hits off Bosanquet take this direction. Although he sent down a number of bad balls Bosanquet kept a fine length, and on hard wickets at least no England team can be called representative in which he is not included. Gregory was the only one of the Australian batsmen who played him really well, and Gregory adopted the plan already referred to of jumping into his pitch.

The Australians made no secret of the fact that they were almost as desirous of beating Lancashire and Yorkshire as of defeating England. Their double victory over the counties is now a matter of history. It may seem ungenerous to detract from their splendid victories over Yorkshire and Lancashire by saying that winning the toss went a long way in the case of both games towards winning the match, but in justice to the county sides it is impossible to appraise the relative merits of the victors and vanquished without pointing out that in each game the county "had the worse of the wicket." Happily this can be said without any lapse into that form of special pleading which the prejudiced partisan is all too ready to adopt. As against Yorkshire so against Lancashire, the Australian batting and bowling were both slightly superior when the conditions were equal. On Saturday, for example the wicket was in practically the same condition all day, yet the Australian scored 113 for the loss of seven wickets and Lancashire 104 for ten wickets. By this time, of course, the game was to all intents and purposes lost and won, and the moral of the situation was all against Lancashire. Looking back over the match, it is easy to point out the respects in which fortune declared against the county. The escape of Hill in the slips when 54 and the showers that fell on the first day had much to do with the extent of the defeat if they cannot be said to have determined the issue. Hill's escape cost Lancashire 100 runs : while the second of the showers, in compelling the Lancashire bowlers to use a wet ball largely increased the first innings' total of the Australians.

Writing on "Fast Bowling and Fast Bowlers," Mr. W. M. Bradley, the Kent bowler who played for England during the last Australian tour here, says :—It may be well to point out that fast bowling now differs from that of the old times. Then bowlers had not to contend with the present-day billiard-table pitches, and on the rough wickets might reasonably reckon on a shooter or a "rib-binder" every now and then. These, of course, had their due effect on batsmen, and even to-day the fast bowler cannot forget the "impression" he may make on the batsman by this kind of work. But, speaking generally, fast bowling on a good wicket is heartbreaking for the ordinary fast bowler, as the slightest error in pitch or direction meets with immediate punishment, especially on the leg side, for, owing to the number of men required in the slips, there is usually no one to spare for short or long leg. On a true, fast wicket fast bowling is probably easier to play than any other kind. There latterly seems to be a disinclination to take up fast bowling. It is evidently looked upon as being too much like hard work, and no doubt it is. It is very aggravating to bowl over after over on a hot day on a plumb wicket with no effect, while the man at the other end is getting all the wickets with no apparent effort, simply taking a couple of steps or so to the crease and rolling his arm over.

A famous wicket-keeper once said to me:—"We wicket-keepers and fast bowlers are mad, or else we shouldn't be what we are." When the wicket happens to be sticky and difficult it is highly probable that the fast bowler will be unable to get a foothold, or, if he can, the softness of the wicket will take all his pace away, so that he must perforce watch the slow and medium-pace performers reap the harvest. I hold that in fast bowling pace is nearly everything. A very slight addition to pace will often make all the difference between a good bowler and an ordinary one. A batsman is very likely to misjudge fast bowling at the start of his innings. I myself have disposed of a good many men in the first few balls whom I might have bowled at all day long without success provided they had been in five minutes. The fast bowler also gets a chance at the tail end, though nowadays it seems to me pretty hard to find a county side with a tail of more than two. I have recollections of a certain last-wicket stand at Lord's, when the last wicket put on 230 runs, No. 11 being not out 70.

If the first essential of a fast bowler is pace, the more of it the better. The next is the ability to bowl straight and a good length. The faster the ball the more likely is the batsman to misjudge it, and should the ball by any chance get up this renders it proportionately more difficult to play. By straightness is not meant only the ability to keep on the sticks all the time, but the power of controlling the direction of the ball, because runs accumulate rapidly if a fast bowler be by any chance off the spot. The best spots for a fast bowler to aim at are just outside the off stump or on the middle and off stumps. On an absolutely good wicket you have to keep pegging away outside the off stump for over after over and trust to the batter's patience giving way and so tempting him to have a go at a wide one, and thereby probably giving a chance at the wicket or in the slips.

Neither Worcestershire nor Northamptonshire managed to stave off defeat on the 31st May. The success of Yorkshire, indeed, was almost assured by the results of Tuesday's play for even the strongest eleven in the world could scarcely have hoped to make more than 300 runs in the fourth innings on the worn pitch at Leeds. The Yorkshire attack was weakened by the absence of Rhodes and Hirst, but the Worcestershire men derived no advantage from this, for Haigh was at the top of his form for the second time in the match and played ninepins with their wickets. His record for the game is really remarkable. He took twelve wickets at a cost of 95 runs, and hit the stumps nine times. Northamptonshire's slender chance of victory mainly rested on the ability of their bowlers to dismiss Sussex cheaply, and the chance had virtually vanished at lunch-time on Wednesday thanks to a bright batting display by Vine and Knowles. In the end Sussex won comfortably by eight wickets, and Northamptonshire thus tasted defeat for the first time in the county championship.

The other week the surprised world saw the Yorkshire bowling trounced by Leicestershire for a whole day. On Thursday it was the turn of the Lancashire bowlers to be purged their pride. The treatment was administered by the Warwickshire eleven, or rather by two of their number—Byrne and Kinneir,—for it was only just before the cessation of play that the first wicket fell. The score had then reached 333, which is the record first-wicket partnership for Warwickshire. The previous record for the county was set up by H. W. Bainbridge and W. Quaife at Southampton against Hampshire in 1897, when 288 runs were scored before a wicket fell. The world's record for the first wicket, of course, is very much higher than these. It was made by J. T. Brown and Tunnicliffe against Derbyshire at Chesterfield in August 1898, and amounted to no fewer than 554 runs. Byrne's not-out innings of 180 is by far his best performance in first-class cricket. His previous best innings was 110, made at Birmingham against Worcestershire in August, 1901. The long partnership of yesterday was made possible by a couple of mistakes in the field, one of which occurred when the total was 23! To-day and to-morrow Lancashire will be engaged in the unusual and unpleasant task of playing for a draw.

After the strain of a test match, with its constant anxiety and sustained effort, a reaction is almost inevitable. This is the most natural explanation of the fact that the Australians rarely do themselves justice in their first match after a test match that has tired both the nerves and the physical powers of the players. After the Manchester match in 1902 the Australians did rather badly against Essex, and, though they made a splendid recovery in the second innings, the county were able to declare and certainly had decidedly the better of the recovery. In the second innings the county were able to declare and certainly had decidedly the better of the serious portion of the game. The same reaction was in evidence at Cambridge on Thursday, though only seven of those who played against England were included in the side. The Australians, it is well-known, do not take their matches with the Universities too seriously, and are certainly apt to run risks, which they decline to take in their fixtures with most of the counties. It was only natural, therefore, that this tendency should have been even more in evidence than usual. Most of the batsmen played a game decidedly opposed to their usual methods, and to this fact the moderate total on a good wicket must be attributed. Armstrong provided the one exception. His innings was hardly characteristic, for he was one and a half hour in getting 43. Hill, on the other hand, was utterly reckless. He hit out at everything, and though only making 31 might have been thrice out from lofty hits. Hopkins, who has not been at all lucky so far, played a very dashing innings. According to one of his colleagues he played yesterday in the same style as he plays in Australian club cricket. That can be readily believed, for he tried to score off practically every ball. He made some splendid straight drives, and his 75 included four sixes.

To judge from Thursday's play, the Cambridge bowling is not of the same all-round excellence as that of Oxford. P. R. May was absent, but of the bowlers who played only Napier appeared to present any difficulty. If the bowling was moderate the fielding was superb, especially after the interval. Many runs were saved, while the picking up was clean and the returns exceptionally quick and straight. One expects good fielding from a University side, and yesterday it was forthcoming. Indeed the Cambridge fielding after lunch was quite the feature of the day.

THE list of candidates who were successful in the competition for the Indian Staff College shows that officers of Sikh and Gurkha regiments are in large majority and one wonders whether this will always be the case. The best Infantry battalions have naturally the best officers, and these are most likely to score in competitive examinations, when professional knowledge is tested; but there are keen and highly qualified officers in other regiments, who would like to enter the Staff College. Their case must always have the sympathetic consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, and doubtless hereafter, his Excellency's [illegible] will take count of them. It is only [illegible] that something like an even balance [illegible].

HYDERABAD NOTES.

OUR correspondent writing on Monday says:—H. H. the Nizam is still in his Shikar Camp, and although the people have been very anxiously awaiting his arrival for the celebration of his birthday festivities, his Highness has not returned to head-quarters. The "tamashas" which were intended to be got up rather elaborately have been mostly obliged to be postponed, and it is said that his Highness himself has sent in an order from the camp that all the festivities shall stand over until the arrival of their Royal Hyghnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Courts have been re-opened, but no change for the better seems to be perceptible. The vacancies in the Bench have not yet been filled up in the High Court and the prospects seem to be gloomier.

It is now exactly a week since the monsoon is supposed to have broken, but there has been absolutely no change in the temperature either here or in the Districts. The prices of grain have consequently risen.

It is now two years since changes were introduced into the administration of the Sarf-i-Khas Department by his Highness, and the public have therefore had sufficient time to judge of the results these changes have brought about. The most important has been the nomination of the two chief officials in the Department, namely, the Secretary and the First Thaluqdar. The former Nawab Mukrah Jung Bahadur is a retired Subedar of the Government and a nobleman of the place; while the latter Mr. Hushmat Ali, a very near relation of the late Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who was for a long time in the Berars as an Assistant Commissioner. Both have justified the expectations the public had of them, but the work turned out by the Thaluqdar could not be sufficiently praised. The revenue has been considerably improved. Besides the realization and collection of a good deal of arrears which had been allowed to remain for a number of years against the noblemen residing in Hyderabad, the current revenue also has been very much increased. Details are expected to be published soon. It is worthy of note concerning the new appointment that the salaries have not been settled up to now.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, June 17.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL GALHARDO, who governed this colony for fully five years, left for Portugal via Bombay, on the 12th instant, having handed over the reins of Government to the Chief Secretary Doctor Vieyra, who will act for the Governor until the arrival of a successor. It is to be hoped that he may be a person with some knowledge of colonial affairs, who will take particular interest in the agriculture and commerce of the country, which have received little or no attention during the last Governorship. It is also to be hoped that we may see the country soon cleared of a number of Military officers, for the colony thanks to General Galhardo, is now free from the rebels which gave us a deal of trouble on Sattary, and compelled many foreigners to abandon their plantations in which they had unprofitably sunk some lakhs of rupees. Unless Government makes liberal concessions and gives due protection to capitalists, it is not likely the country will ever export anything beyond cocoanuts, cashews and mangoes.

While in British India, few marriages take place during May and June, here it is the season for weddings as all the Colleges and Courts are closed and all officials and others are enjoying their holidays and therefore find time to attend to parties and dances.

At the Church of St. Thome in Salsette there was a fashionable wedding on the 11th instant and a grand ball and supper, the bridegroom being the talented writer, Senhor Luiz da Menezes Braganga, while the bride, Miss Annie da Cunha Braganga is a very accomplished young lady who reads and writes English beautifully and is an excellent pianist. She is the eldest daughter of Dr. Ligorio da Cunha, who was a few years ago President of the Municipal Corporation of Salsette, and enjoys great popularity. He is the brother of Revd. Monsignor Izidoro da Cunha, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.

Although we are having occasional nice showers of rain, the S. W. Monsoon cannot be said to have fairly set in, but the general expectation is that we shall have heavy rain about the 24th instant, St. John's day, when the natives on this side are very fond of jumping into wells, and holding Bacchanalian festivities in honor of that Saint.

The papers here and in Lisbon are giving long and descriptive accounts of the recent tour of Senhor Amancio Gracias, through Europe. He is one of our best writers, and, having been a long time in British India, has always a good word for the British Raj and its administration.

A POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.

RE-USING USED STAMPS.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted Ahmedkhan Allikhan, a parcel clerk, working at the Mandvi Post Office Branch, for having fraudulently used previously used stamps. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Evidence showed that on the 10th instant one Abdul Rasul Abdulla delivered two parcels to the accused. The parcels were unstamped. The accused weighed them and asked for Rs. 6-14 for stamps to be affixed thereon. The accused, then, with his own hands affixed stamps to the two parcels, in contravention of the strict rule that no Post-Office servants should fix stamps on unstamped parcels. Subsequently it was found out that of the stamps affixed on the two parcels by the accused, two stamps, each valued at Rs. 2 were previously used. Mr. Chatrasing, Third Assistant Postmaster, who discovered the fraud, reported the accused to Mr. E. R. Jardine, Presidency Post-Master, who conducted enquiries in the case. The accused made a statement before Mr. Jardine, wherein he acknowledged his guilt. The accused was strictly prohibited from receiving any unstamped parcels and from putting on them any stamps. In case he received unstamped parcels, it was his duty to return them and instruct the sender to stamp them.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and asked for mercy. It was stated on his behalf that the accused had eighteen years' good service, at the Post Office. He had an old father and a large family, and that he might be given the option of a fine.

Mr. Jardine asked the Court to inflict a deterrent sentence upon the accused as he had been guilty of a fraud, which he believed was systematically practised, and which it was always most difficult to detect.

His Worship in disposing of the case convicted the accused from his own plea and from evidence before him, and said the offence was of a serious nature which called for a deterrent punishment. But taking other things into consideration, he would give the accused an option of a fine. The accused was fined Rs. 300, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGES.

The following donations were received in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheth Rewashankar Khimji Vakil Kutchbhuj wala	10	0	0
Lalubai Laxuman Maksakarin	58	8	4
Shet Jamnadas Vandrawandas	5	0	0
Baboo Saheb Dalichand Jetha	200	0	0
Sheth Jugmohandas Vurgeewandas Esq in memory of his late beloved brother-in-law Mr Devidas P. Mehta on the first anniversary of his death	100	0	0
Premkoverbai widow of the late Mr. Devidas P. Mehta in memory of her husband through Sheth Jugmohandas Vurgeewandas	200	0	0
Thakor Damjee Satha	25	0	0

THE BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey, a Khoja Mahomedan, against Joseph Ezekiel and eight others, all of Bombay Bene-Israel inhabitants for themselves and on behalf of the Bene Israel community, in which the plaintiff claimed that the account of what was due to him as the executor of his mother Bai Labai, under a mortgage of 21st November 1836, may be taken by the Court, and that, in default of payment by the Bene-Israel community of the amount found due, the community may be absolutely foreclosed of all equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises or that the latter may be sold, and the proceeds applied towards payment of the monies due to the plaintiff, etc. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. P. J. Padshaw, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for defendants Nos. 6 and 9. The Hon. Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Advocate General, who was made a party defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. In November 1836 the Mukadum and Gubbay of the Bene-Israel community mortgaged to one Aharon Abraham several properties belonging to the community in Bombay, namely seven warehouses situated in Shamjee Hassajee Street, and certain premises at Don Tad 3rd Row, consisting of four warehouses for the purpose of securing the sum of Rs. 39,520-15-0 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum. As further security for the monies due, it was agreed that the seven warehouses should be let to the mortgagee at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,500, and that another property of the community in Shamjee Hussajee Street, not actually mortgaged should be let to the mortgagee at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,100 until the monies due under the mortgage were all paid; and that the mortgagee should apply the rents in and towards payment of interest due to him, and any surplus towards payment of the principal. The monies, the consideration for the mortgage, consisted of loans made by Ahron Abraham to the community for the purpose of buying the piece of land at Don Tad 3rd Row, and for a building thereon, and for paying previous loans raised by the community for building the seven ware houses at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and for and other purposes of the community. The mortgage was executed and the transactions abovementioned were effected with the knowledge and consent of the Bene-Israel community, and were recognised by them and the community had the benefit of the monies raised. On the 11th June 1869, Ahron Abraham assigned all his right, title and interest in the sum of Rs. 39,250-15-0 and interest due thereon, and the benefit of all securities to Dwarakdass Vussonji by way of mortgage with a power of sale. In March 1874 the interest was duly transferred to Cassumbhoy Dharamsey, who, in April 1876, assigned his interest to his wife Bai Labai. The latter died in October 1897. The plaintiff was her son and sole executor, and probate of her will was granted to him in April 1898. He was desirous of recovering the monies. Nothing had been received on account of the mortgage debt with the exception of the rents; and the plaintiff was desirous that an account should be taken of what money was due under the mortgage, and that, in default of payment of the amount due, the mortgage may be foreclosed or the mortgaged premises sold. On the application of certain of the defendants, the Advocate General had been made a party defendant to this suit.

The written statement of defendants Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 stated that the first four of them were the present representatives and office-bearers of the old synagogue of the Bene-Israel community, and defendant No. 7 was a member of the synagogue. The other defendants had no connection with the synagogue or the charitable properties the subject of this suit. They admitted that one Ezekiel Abraham was, at the time of the said writing, the Muccadum of the synagogue, and that Samuel Eliza was the Gubbay of the synagogue, but, they had no power to mortgage the premises expressed to be conveyed by the document annexed to the plaint; nor did they admit that the sum of Rs. 39,520-15-0 was due to Ahron Abraham by the Bene-Israel community, to whom the synagogue and charitable properties, the subject of this suit, belonged. The said Ezekiel Abraham and Samuel Eliza never got the consent of the community to the borrowing of money or building of warehouses. These defendants submitted that the plaintiff took no interest whatever, under the document annexed to the plaint, in the said premises or any of them. If an account was taken of the mortgage and of the rents, it would be found that a large sum was due by the plaintiff to the Bene-Israel community. These defendants counterclaimed that the plaintiff may be ordered to pay to them any amount found due by him on the taking of the account.

The written statement of defendants Nos. 6 and 9 supported the allegations made in the defence by the other defendants.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE PARSON'S CRITICS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Marcellinus moves on his way regardless of censure. It has always seemed to me that he must long ago have taken Sir Thomas Browne's maxim for his own: "Bless me in this life with but peace of my Conscience, the love of Thyself and my dearest friends, and I shall be happy enough to pity. Cæsar." Readers of this column will recollect that Marcellinus is the most uncompromising of men. He buys the truth, but he never barters it; and so he has many friends who love him and almost as many acquaintances who love him not. But he recks little, and I must add that I have heard of but one man whose respect he has forfeited, and the forfeit was due not so much to Marcellinus's fault as to the fact that his critic had looked on his outside and had as such men will, failed to take his real altitude.

Leguleius has passed beyond criticism. There was a time when his parishioners took him seriously, but they have ceased to care. Leguleius, too, has ceased to care. "It does not prevent them from coming to be married," said he to me once in a burst of confidence, "and they cannot help but be buried." Unfortunately, Leguleia has not been able to rise to this level of noble indifference, and the Bishop of Ilchester has long been exercised in spirit about the condition of Leguleius's parish. His Lordship, so it is whispered, is anxious to find a way.

It takes many sorts of men to make a world and many kinds of parson. Uniformity of type would be a high price to pay for immaculate mediocrity. A dead level of mediocre merit is no doubt realisable, but it is better that the merit should be aimed at by methods that will not entail the mediocrity. Meanwhile the Parson is the last man who should be grudge his friends their privilege of censure. Criticism is good for him,

It doth from many a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion,

And it may be considered good for those whose good is his dearest concern. If a straw tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

FOR some time past it has been a standing grievance with the shipping community that the charges made by the Suez Canal Company for the use of the waterway have been much too high, and it is consequently gratifying to learn that a reduction of 75 centimes per ton will come into operation from January 1 next. This brings the charge down to 775 centimes—still a relatively high level. In the report which is to be read at the annual meeting, it is practically admitted that had the full profits been distributed in dividends this time the reduction in rates rendered necessary under the rules governing the company would have been 100 centimes per ton, but having regard to the fact that receipts for the past year were, to some extent, abnormal, it has been thought advisable to transfer 5 million francs to a special reserve. The dividend is thus confined to 141 francs, which corresponds with a reduction in rates of 75 centimes.

THE ESTATE OF A LARGE MILL-OWNER.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor passed a consent decree in the suit filed by Gangabai, widow of Gordhandass Sunderji, partner in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., merchants and mill-owners of Bombay, against Bhagwandas Walji and others. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralall appeared for the plaintiff and for the third and fourth defendants, Mr. Jamshedji K. Patel, attorney of the High Court, and Mr. Lalji Naranji merchant. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dixit and Dhanjishaw appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Bhagwandas Walji, merchant. The Advocate-General, who was the seventh defendant, appeared for himself and for Gangabai, who was also the second defendant in the suit. The fifth defendant, Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji merchant, did not appear. The name of the sixth defendant, Mr. Narandas Thakarsi Mulji, merchant, was struck out.

The terms of the consent decree were to the following effect:—Judgment for plaintiff against the first defendant Bhagwandas. The deed-poll of 5th October 1902 was declared to have been only executed by the deceased Gordhandas. Immediately after the death of Gordhandas, the plaintiff was declared entitled to the same position in the firm of Mulji Jetha and Co. which Sunderdas occupied during his lifetime, and she was entitled to exercise the powers mentioned in the deed of 15th August 1899. From 16th December 1903, Bhugwandas ceased to be a partner in the firm. He had been validly required to hand over the assets of the firm, and not to interfere in the business. Unequivocally and unconditionally he withdrew all allegations and charges against Mr. Jamsetji Patel in the written statement and other pleadings, and he consented and agreed to all of them being expunged from the records of the Court. Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Lalji Naranji, and Bhagwandas Walji who were appointed receivers in the suit, were ordered to hand over charge of the business in Bombay and Mofussil, including that of the Madras United Mills, the Khandesh Mills, the Sunderdas Mills, the New East India Press, and the Scinde and Punjab Press, to the plaintiff. The first defendant ceases to act as a director of these joint-stock companies. Plaintiff should pay to the first defendant Rs. 30,000 in full settlement of all claims against the firm, as partner or otherwise, and a formal deed of dissolution of partnership should be executed by the parties, the first defendant Bhagwandas to pay his own costs and of the deed of dissolution. All the costs of the plaintiff and of the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh defendants, taxed between attorney and client, to be paid out of the assets of Moolji Jetha and Co. The receivers should be discharged upon their accounts being passed by the Commissioner.

HIGH COURT.—June 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended Long Cause.

122,05—Crawford B and Co—Mohamedbhai Jivanji vs Goolam Husain Abbhai.

Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vitnaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.

449-01—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jughmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

[illegible]-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R

833-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Ossman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghata and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

334,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others.

675,04—Sorabji and J—Rose Lavinia Maniz vs Edward Arthur De Souza and others—Captain and V.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bondaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Dismissal under Rule 105.

348,05—Payne and Co—Ahmed bin Abdulla Bezad vs Saif bin Mubareck bin Nabi.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidyer vs Premchand Roychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W, N M Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

418,01—Malvi H and M—Lalloobhai Nanabhai and others vs The Rajnagar S and W Manufacturing Co Limited—Bhaishunker K and G.

534,04—Madhavji and K—Waghji Vallabddas vs Nursey Keshavji.

837,04—N M Cama—Nusserwanji M Cama vs Trindade John Calista De Monte.

24,05—Crawford B and Co—Akbarali Sarufally vs Tydbally Moola Goolamally and another—J P Dastar.

138,05—Thakurdas and Co—William Wild Churchill and others vs Ramjibhoy Muraj Matubhoy J and M

116,05—K J Billimoria Anne Maud Fermer vs Lakha Sayama Venkati Nanu H and Co

147,05—K J Billimoria John James Spencer vs Lahha Sayanna Venkati Nanu H and Co

231,05—Bhaishunker K and G—Jamnadas Lalbhai vs Premchand Raichand and others Edgelow G and W

252,05—Payne and Co—Pyladdas Shivkaranji and another vs Goolabchand Shoorani Kanga and P

251,05—Sorabji and J—Pershaw Rustomji Dravvalla vs Shaloom Hai Benjamin Maganlal J and G

296,05—Payne and Co—Hazrabai widow vs Joosub Ebrahim

297,05—Bhaishunker K and G—Manibhai Goculbhai and another vs Ramparsad Moolchand

300,05—Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama S Bank Limited vs Dayabhai Tapidas

361,05—Unvalla and P—R S N Talati and Co vs Cooverji Ludha and Co

362,05—Unvalla and P—R S N Talati and Co vs Gordhundas Waghji

163,05—Balkrishna and M—Jeynarayen Foolchand vs Juggonath Kissosilal

Undefended New Long Causes.

116,05—Balkrishna and M Limjibhy Burjorji Mistry vs Yusuf Hoosein Khan

152,05—Khunderao S and L Yacoob Jiwa and anothers vs Jivibai widow and others

165,05—Wadia G and Co—Heerji Bhojraj vs Gopinath Narayen and others

186,05—Mully and M Kara Jivraj vs Valbai

209,05—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Aishaba widow and others

232,05—Mulla and M—Anandji Naaji vs Manackchand Kapurchand.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

364'04—346'03—M B Chotia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongvalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard

142-05—J P Dastur—Percy Herbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Daphtary F and D.

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Abjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—Tyabjee and Co

402-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hoorbai, widow and others—Captain and V

174-05—Mulji and D—Haji Rezgul bin Vallee Gul and others vs Yemunabai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-18622-01—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.

474-18623-01—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvalla and P.

588-01—Payne and Co Mulji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matabhoy J and M.

770-23—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram bhugwandas and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrazji.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division	1	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	19	22	104
Total plague deaths to date	292,346	240,325	
Same date last year	9	9	61

LORD KITCHENER'S FUND.

THE following is the list to date of subscriptions received in India to His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	1,31,174	6	6
Maler Kotla Forces thro Col Mir Mohamed Khan	400		
Capt A E Milner R A M C	5		
Col H S Watkis	100		
Col Afsarulmolk H H the Nizam's Forces	500		
O C Divisional supply Bombay	88		
Mrs J C Warde thro Messrs Arbuthnot Madras	100		
Depot 119th Infy	45		
Thro Messrs Henry S King and Co London-Home donations	82258		
Thro Messrs Henry S King and Co Naval and Military Club	157	3	
Thro Messrs Henry S King and Co collected by Genl Sir Rowley Sale-Hill K C B	338	7	
Lloyd's London £ 5/	750		
Genl Sir William Cameron G C B and officers and men 2nd Bn the King's Own Regt thro Cox and Co London	148		
All ranks 2-3 Gurkha Rifles	836		
All ranks Detachment Royal Irish Rifles	117	8	
All ranks 1st Highland Light Infy	400		
Thro Punjab Banking Co Jallundur			
Officers 9th Hodsons Horse	100		
All ranks 41st Dogras	150		
All ranks 19th Punjabis	210		
All ranks 1st Northamptonshire Regt	614	12	
Colonel W Gray	150		
Messrs Cooper Allen and Co	500		
Warrant Officers S I Corps	33	8	
All ranks 16th Rajputs	240		
All ranks Detachment 2nd W Riding Regt	23	10	
All ranks 3rd Skinner's Horse	200		
Thro G C Western Command Balance of subscriptions Western Command Total Rs 1,0[illegible]-4-0	200		
Warrant Officers N C Os and Estt 1st Male Corps	20	4	
Lt Col H Lawrence thro Bengal Chamber of Commerce	100		
Additional Subscriptions 7th Meerut Division thro Bank of Upper India	2001		
Major F Z Cox British Residency Bushire	100		
Major Hans Robertson	100		
S and T Officers W O's Clerks and Agents Lucknow	89		
Lt Col P J Dumani thro King King and Co	40		
Major B E M Gurdon	60		
Commandant Surma Valley Light Horse	58		
2nd Instalment Ferozepore Brigade	73		
14th Murray's Jat Lancers thro Upper Bank of India	492	13	4
Thro G O C 4th Quetta Division			
Staff 4th Quetta Divn	31		
Staff Karachi Brigade	190		
Major Genl H L Smith-Dorrien C B D S O	100		
R A M C Quetta	60		
Quetta Arsenal	14	8	
S and T Corps 4th Divn	37	1	
Cantonment Magistrate	5		
All ranks 41st Bgde R F A	231	2	
All ranks 33rd Battery R F A	75	12	
R G A Quetta	298	6	
76th Compy R G A	121		
1st Bn R Warwickshire Regt	356	8	
1st S Wales Borderers	500		
2nd Welch Regt	303	4	
32nd Lancers	111	9	
35th Sande Horse	108		
36th Jacobs Horse	234		
37th Lancers	294	15	
20th Coy 3rd Sappers and Miners	40		
101st Grenadiers	200		
105th Mahratta Light Infy	340		
106th Hazara Pioneers	100	15	
117th Mahrattas	121	1	
124th Baluchistan Infy	102	14	
126th Baluchistan Infy	150		
127th Baluchistan Light Infy	215		
128th Pioneers	243	11	5
Detachment 129th Baluchistan	20		
Sind Volunteers	100		
O C Submarine Defences Manora	25		
O C 2nd Bn Royal Scots	10		
All ranks 21st Male Corps	100		
Thro Commercial Bank of India Rangoon			
All ranks 92nd Punjabis	335		
All ranks 29th Mountain By	75		
All ranks 1st Middlesex Regt	201		
Col Hacket Wilkins I M S	50		
Capt T M Lake D S O	5		
Officers R A M C and I M S Mandalay	40		
Officers R A M C and I M S Shwebo	15		
Officers R A M C and I M S Meiktela	10		
Col J Biddulph thro King King and Co	20		
Thro Madras Chamber of Commerce			
Messrs Parry and Co	250		
Messrs Best and Co	250		
Messrs Binny and Co	250		
Messrs Arbuthnot and Co	250		
Messrs Wilson and Co	250		
Messrs Gordon Woodroffe	150		
Messrs Walker	150		
Messrs W A Beardsell	150		
All ranks 67th Punjabis	460		
Maharani Sahiba of Hathwa	509		
2nd Battn Bengal Nagpur Ry Vol Rifles	312		
W Davies Esq	200		
Lt Col A Morris C M G D S O	15		
Thro A A G 2nd Rawal Pindi Division	218	4	6
Thro A A G 2nd Rawal Pindi Division	1748	6	
Thro A A G 9th Secunderabad Division	1963	10	
Thro Bgde Majr Secunderabad Infy Bgde	155	6	3
Lt Col H T Kenny	25		
Messrs C Dyer and Co	1000		
Messrs Meakin and Co	1000		
Major G Raymond R A M C	10		
Lt Col R C Onslow	50		
Thro A A G Secunderabad Deccan	45		
All ranks 50th Coy R G A	150		
All ranks 44th Merwara Infy	133		
Lieut T C Burke	20		
F A Tebbs Esqr	30		
Capt A B Minchins	15		
F St G Manners Smith Esqr	15		
C W Waddington Esqr	10		
All ranks 89th Punjabis	286		
Thro S S O Bellary	66	12	
Thro S S O Campbellpore	112		
F T Lonie Esqr	18		
Capt F W Hawkes	25		
Major B Holloway	15		
British Officers Kyber Rifles	200		
Capt W L J Carey R A	15		
G O C Abbotabad Brigade	253	7	
Thro S S O Bellary	507	4	10
Genl Mowbray Thomson thro Grindlay Groom and Co	15	12	
Total...Rs...	2,40,485	0	10

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G Graves Secy under the inventions and designs Act held charge of the current duties of the Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept in addition to his own duties from the 7th to the 24th May inclusive.

Mr J Macfarlane Librarian of the Imperial Library has been appointed with effect from the 25th May to hold charge of the current duties of the Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept in addition to his own duties until further orders.

The service of Mr Balak Ram of the Indian C S are placed at the disposal of the Finance Dept.

The services of Lieut A T Pridham M B I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C.

The services of Capt H D Peile I M S Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (CIVIL WORKS).

With reference to Foreign Dept notification No 1227 G dated the 8th June Capt A H Garrett R E Asst Engr 1st Grade is posted to the Central Provinces.

Mr M R Ingram Asst Examiner of Accounts 1st Grade on probation is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and is promoted to Deputy Examiner Class II temporary rank with effect from the 11th June.

The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—Mr A W Smart to Depy Examiner Class I, Mr G H le Maistre to Examiner Class II Supernumerary, Mr S K L Yeats to Examiner Class II, Mr W R Butterfield to Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade, Mr J H Vaughan to Depy Examiner Class I, Mr J O'Brien to Depy Examiner Class II, Mr F P B Wood Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade, Mr M W Clifford Depy Examiner Class I, Mr R C F Volkers Examiner Class II, Mr C C Fink Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade, R A O'Connor Depy Examiner Class I, Mr W C Hickie to Examiner Class II Supernumerary, Mr C E Ross Examiner Class II, Mr T C Fisher to Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—

Lieut Gordon Hathaway Teesdale Mackintosh Royal Field Artillery officiating Squadron Officer 5th Cavalry—21st April—Second Lieuts—John Wallis Pickthall 1st Battn East Kent Regt; double Co Officer 3rd Brahmans—23rd May; Arthur Grey McCally Cole 2nd Battn Cheshire Regt; Double Co Officer 108th Infy—22nd May and Alexander Masters Lhe Lincolnshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Wiltshire Regt, officiating Double Co Officer 34th Sikh Pioneers—2nd May—Second Lieut Pickthall is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from 23rd May.

Mr R H Rolfe Depy Examiner 1st grade is appointed to officiate as Asst Controller during the absence of Mr R Barton who has been granted combined leave or until orders with effect from the 2th May.

The Viceroy and Govt Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff with effect from the 10th June—To be Native Aide-de-Camp—Subadar Major Madho Sing Rana Sardar Bahadur 2nd Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles vice Risaldar Major Hukhnm Singh Sardar Bahadur 16th Cavaly vacated. To be Honorary Native Aide de Camp—Risaldar Major Hukam Sing Sardar Bahadur 10th Cavalry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Rangoon Gazette":—"The Institute for Girls at the Hill Station of Thandaung sets itself in a practical way to solve the ever-recurring problem of 'What to do with our Girls.' At this admirable home, everything is inculcated calculated to train girls to fight the battle of life. Among other things the girls are made to find for themselves and supply their own wants and physical necessities. They are the picture of health, and their rosy complexions irresistibly call to mind the dear Homeland."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WHY is it asks, a writer in the "Express," that one would rather see a hundred snails battered to pieces by a hungry thrush than one singing bird torn to death by a hawk! If the snail were a songster—But he is not. Furthermore, he creeps, and is clammy. Sentiment is against animals with those characteristics.

President Roosevelt's bear hunts in the wilds of Colorado recently are to be described by him in magazine articles for which he has made contracts. Afterwards the articles will form part of a book on hunting experiences upon which Mr. Roosevelt is engaged.

The Fine Art Society in 1893, paid 3000 guineas for Professor Herkomer's Royal Academy triumph of 1893, "Crimean Veterans of the Guards cheering Queen Victoria during the Diamond Jubilee procession," which sold on Saturday at Christie's for 280 guineas.

So impressed was an elderly man at a baptism service at the Penuel Baptist Chapel, Bangor, last week, that he stepped forward and asked that he might be baptised with the rest of the candidates. Unusual though the request was it was acceded to by the pastor, and as the man had made no provision for a change of clothes, he had to walk home dripping wet.

When Sardar Inayatulla's party was on the way to Calcutta an Afghan soldier's rifle fell out of the railway carriage, and, though the train was going at a fair pace, he jumped off to recover it. The engine was pulled up, and he was found on the permanent way, a little dazed, but otherwise uninjured, and clutching the rifle. For his soldierly intrepidity the Amir has made him a present of several hundred rupees, and promoted him to the rank of subadar.

"The chief of one savage tribe in South Africa claims to control the sun and the rain" said Dr. J. G. Frazer, at the Royal Institution on Saturday. "If the rain falls at a time inconvenient to his Majesty, or the sun shines when he does not desire it, he shoots arows at the sky for not obeying him."

Mr. Wanklyn tells the following story in the "Express" to illustrate his contention that there are men in it who are without reverence for the House and have little or no respect for themselves:—In the Wyndham debate on the 9th inst., the junior member for Oldham appropriated the seat belonging by custom to Mr. Lloyd-George. When, at ten o'clock, in a full House, the latter found his seat occupied by the former, he quietly but decisively sat upon him for upwards of a quarter of an hour."

From the "Times" of May 29, 1805:—A report has been current within these two days, to which we find some difficulty in giving credit. A law it is said, is about to be passed in Holland, attaching a severe and ignominious corporal punishment, and in certain cases the penalty of death, to the introduction into that country of any articles of British manufacture.

The two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Charlottenburg as a Royal borough was celebrated on Saturday when an equestrian statue of the Emperor Frederick was unveiled. The name of the town dates from the Royal foundation of the first Prussian King, Frederick I., in 1705, who desired to perpetuate the memory of his consort, Sophie Charlotte.

A quaint story of Lord Leighton was told by Mr G. Storey, A. R. A. at the opening of a free picture exhibition at the Borough Polytechnic on Saturday. Two ladies were looking at his picture of Helen of Troy. "It is a horrid picture," one remarked to the painter "I'm sorry, but it's mine," said Sir Frederick as he then was. "Oh!" said the Lady "you don't mean to say you've bought it!" "No I painted it," was the reply. "Oh!" declared the ladies, "you must not mind what we say. We are only saying what everybody else says."

The Vicar of Portsea has no less than fifteen curates. No other church in the land, says the "Sunday Strand," can boast of such an army of curates attached to it; even Leeds Parish Church, probably the next best to Portsea in this respect, stops at eleven.

The late Mr. Benjamin Bullock of Dewsbury, left by his will to his son Frederick Dixon Bullock; now in New South Wales, certain articles of jewellery, £4,000, and four houses in Bradford-road, Dewsbury. He left instructions to his executors to do all in their power during seven years from his decease to find his son, who was last heard of in New South Wales. In the event of their failing to do so, the estate is to be equally divided between two daughters.

An officer to whom an Irishman had applied, for work asked him if he knew anything about horses. "And shure, your honour, was I not born in a stable?" "Can you do carpenter's work?" "Could Noah build a ship your honour?" "Can you make a venetian blind?" "It's a treat, sor, to see me at the job." "How would you do it, then?" "Why, I'd just poke my finger in his eye, sor!"—"Daily News."

A man "who knows it all," was not in the least surprised when he heard of a motor-car which could be turned at will into a bedstead or grand piano. He said he knows a man who turned a motor-car into a telegraph pole, a ditch, a fence, and a horse, all within a few hours.—"Motoring Illustrated."

From an essay on the "Merchant of Venice," by an American schoolboy:—The story was written by Shakespeare, who married Hiawatha (Hathaway.) He was born in Venice, where he and the merchant shot arrows of the same fly when boys. It was here that he learned to season mercy with justice.

A coat of gilt has just been applied to an obscure Fleet street sign. This is the curious, metal bottle-shaped thing which hangs over the door of Hoare's Bank, just opposite the foot of Fetter-lane. Legend has it, (says "The Chronicle") that the sign contains the original leather bottle carried by the founder of the bank when he came to town with the customary half crown. The original Hoare was banking at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside in 1677; in the family history by Sir Richard Colt Hoare it is put on record that the Fleet-street bottle is merely a sign adopted by James Hoare, the founder from his father having been a citizen and a cooper of the City of London.

The King of Spain will receive an address from the City of London. Early in George the Third's reign the Lord Mayor and Corporation committed the error of offering the freedom to a foreign potentate who paid a visit to St. James's, but who, of course, was debarred from accepting the compliment, as not being a British subject he could not take the necessary oath of allegiance. He was Christian VII., the King of Denmark.

The King and Queen are said to be delighted with the changes effected in front of Buckingham Palace. With the laying out of the new processional road, if the scene has lost in "atmosphere," it has certainly gained in stateliness, is better in keeping with the Court of an essentially modern monarch, and no one can deny that the present arrangements without and within the Palace are more commodious than the former ones. It is only the sentimentalist who will pine for the old Mall, with its air of almost rustic charm.

Straws to show which way the theatrical wind blows are flying about every where. Mr. George Alexander has accepted an engagement at a salary of £250 a week to appear at Drury Lane in Mr. Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son" in the autumn. Mr. Forbes-Robertson has postponed opening the Scala until September, when he will do so in grand style with a revival of "Diplomacy"—and Lady Bancroft. Mr. Stephen Phillips is making haste to put the last touches to his new play of "Nero," destined to be played later in the year at his Majesty's. Mr. Waller, dealing with the immediate future, takes off "Romeo and Juliet" on Tuesday night, and puts on a new piece by our newest playwright (Mr. Fagan) a night or too later in its place. Mrs. T. P. O'Connor has written a play round the [illegible] genteel, which will be brought out on [illegible] at Liverpool by Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd June 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	[illegible]
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd June 1905 by Council Bills	[illegible]
	By G[illegible]	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 5th June 1905 to 31st March 1906	[illegible]

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared f[illegible]n the CHOICEST WEST I[illegible]N LIME FRUIT.
Do not accept s[illegible]stitutes—Worthless cheap lemon juice—but imitations made fr[illegible]. [illegible]SES in the well-known bottle emb[illegible] with the lime-fruit.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The military correspondent of the "Times" in a long and vigorous article contends, that the system of military administration prevailing in India constitutes a dangerous dualism under which there is on one side power without responsibility, and on the other, responsibility without power; that it has constantly militated against efficiency in the past; that it grievously hampers and obstructs at the present moment the reforms which Lord Kitchener deems to be imperatively necessary for the safety of India; and that there is no other remedy for these evils than the extinction of the Military Member of Council and the amalgamation of the Military Department, over which he presides, with the Army Headquarters—i.e., its complete subordination to the Commander-in-Chief. The "Times" observes:—These changes may be necessary, and the Viceroy may have overrated the disadvantages which, from his point of view, attach to them. But Lord Curzon's objections cannot be ignored "a priori," and though we fully admit the strength of the case set fourth by our military correspondent, we should like to see the case as it presents itself to the Viceroy and his Council set forth with the same knowledge and precision, before committing ourselves to a definite udgment.

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We understand says the "Army and Navy Gazette" that considerable dissatisfaction has been caused in India by the application of the new rules concerning promotin. Selection is admirable in principle, but too oftn when it is applied it fails in the promised richness. Perfect integrity and transparent motives are essential conditions, for otherwise confidence is destroyed, and special promotions should only be given as the reward of very conspicuous merit. In India attention is chiefly centred upon the subject of the promotion of major to the rank of lieutenant colonel. One case which has attracted considerable comment was that of a major of eighteen years Army service, who was transferred to the Indian Army and appointed to a Punjabi regiment, but was immediately given an appointment at headquarters, followed by his promotion, over the heads of about 230 other majors, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, all within the space of about nine months. Another case of note is the promotion of a certain officer over the heads of nearly 300 other majors, apparently in order that he might receive a higher appointment in a particular department at headquarters. We have other cases in mind differing in degree but not in kind from these and we are assured that the result is to disquiet many officers whose regimental promotion has been slow or who are othorwise unfortunate. In all the cases we have in view it is necessary to presuppose some conspicuous merit as existing in the officers in question. In some instances this is conspicuous, but in others we have not found it. We are quite sure that it was not designed that deserving officers should be superseded and aud discouraged, but that appears to be the result, and it is important that some remedy should be applied.

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The Headmaster of Harrow has sent to the Earl of Meath a letter relating to the military training of boys, which may be commended to the attention of the head of every school. The letter says:—"Every boy at Harrow has to learn to handle a rifle and to pass a standard in shooting. At the back of our minds in making this new departure was the conviction that the alternatives lying before us as a nation were conscription or rifle clubs. Our new short range and conpulsory shooting are due to the kindness and encouregement of Lord Roberts. We have a long range at which boys who compete at Bisley still practise, but it is too far off to be used generally by the whole school. Thus we have, for general use, and quite close at hand, a short range, at which we use the service rifle and Morris tube. Of course, we have had difficulties and objections. My own experience teaches me that in every new departure. Though all other prophets be silent, there is always—Jeremiah. So it has been in this new departure with us.. 'It would interfere with work'; 'it would spoil the cricket and football' "it would encourage a military spirit.' As a matter of fact, it has done nothing of the kind."

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"The Standard" in comment on Mr. Balfour's statement, declared that it was the Volunteers who proved to be the true Reserve of the Baitish Army during the South African War. A more misleading and inaccurate statement could not be imagined. As a matter of fact, the Volunteer Force, as a body failed to respond adqaately to the call for men, only about one man in ten came forward and when a further call was made it had to be abruptly abandoned, for of the required ten thousand men not half could be produced. Then it was that a further appeal was made to the Militia, with the splendid result that twenty-one battalions volunteered their services and went to the war. Thus there was a further proof, if poof were necessary, that the real Reserve of the Regulars is the Militia, which . . . . wants to stand alone to receive its just due for its own unrivalled services.

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One battleship and one armoured cruiser launched and one battleship, one armoured cruiser, one protected cruiser, and some destroyers reported by the builders ready service is a good record for one week, leaving out of consideration the fact that a new battleship of a new type has been laid down. With the Africa launched, and the Hibernia almost ready to take the water, the King Edward VII. class makes a long stride forward, and in its place we get the Lord Nelson class coming on. The naming ceremony at the launch of the Africa was performed by Lady Londonderry in the unavoidable absence of Lady Salisbury, and the launch was in every way succcessful, the vessel leaving the slip easily and gracefully when the signal was given. On the same day the armuured cruiser-Cochrane, the first of the four of the 1903-04 programme to take the water, was also launched at the Fairfield Company's yard at Glesgow—Sir Wilam Pearce made the interesting announcement that the "Cochrane" would be fitted with tarpedo nets, orders to that effect having been sent to the contractors by the Admiralty. Another interesting and highly-important announcement concerning the construction of warships was also made on Monday last, when it was stated that the new battleship "Dreadnought" would be fitted with turbine machinery. The report, which has all the appearance of authority, also states that tenders for the supply of the machinery have been called for and are to be sent in by the middle of next month. If this be the case, and the new vessel does indeed develop 23,000 h.p., with a correspondingly high speed, the effect upon naval construction may be tremendous, but it is as yet difficutt to fully grasp the significance and importance of the new development.

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The truth of the statement made some time back, and recently repeated, that the observation mine, from which great things were expected at the time of its introduction, has been condemned and will be abandoned, does not appear to be fully authenticated. But there is no reason to suppose that there is any longer that confidence in its possibilities which formerly existed. Generally speaking, it may be said the war in the Far East has shown that as a factor in warfare the submarine mine, and by deduction the submarine, is destined to play a large part in the compaigns of the future. But it is the submarine mine pure and simple that has worked destruction in the Yellow Sea, and there is no authoritative evidence to show that a single vessel has received damage from an observation mine, fired by someone on shore. For, though Togo's battiships approached very close to Port Arthur, and his smaller cruisers and torpedo craft were continually in the waters of the roadstead, there was no opportunity for the use of the observation mine. The battleships bombarded the fortress from a range which was considerably outside that at which observation mines have been known to be effective, and the smaller craft naturally worked at night and at considerable speed, so that by the time the object had been observed over the mine and the firing key had been pressed, the area over which the explosion would be effective was already vacant, and the result was nil. The submarine mine has been placed by the experience of the present war on a pinnacle to which no one would have been previously inclined to elevate it. It is only the observation mine that appeares to have lost the confidence of some of its former advocates and admirers.

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The first steps having been taken in the rearmament of Field Artillery, there remains the question of the field howitzer. Our present howitzer is a weapon which may have been fitted as a companion on the battlefield for the 15pr., but it is certainly not for the 18 1-2pr., which can throw time shrapnel to 6,5000 yds. It is evident that steps must be taken to improve this portion of our Field Artillery in the same way as has been done with the gun batteries. The 18 1-2pr. gun gives us a fairly large shell, bnt no gun can ever do away with the necessity of the auxiliary curved fire of the hawitzer to dislodge men from cover and to destroy buildings, &c. To do this, we should have a weapon as good as, if not better, than the Swiss howitzer, which has a range of 7,000yds, as compared with the 4,900yds. of our present howitzer. It is, in fact, ballistically in every way superior, and is not so heavy. The necessity of the early introduction of a new howitzer is most pressing, since without it we shall be very much handicapped in engaging the shielded batteries which will be opposed to us. Whether the new howitzer should recoil on its carriage and should have a shield is a question for experts to decide, but that it must have at least 7,000yds. range is beyond all doubt. That such a howitzer can be made with the necessary and sufficient shell power has been clearly proved by Krupp. Let us hope that we shall soon produce an even better weapon.

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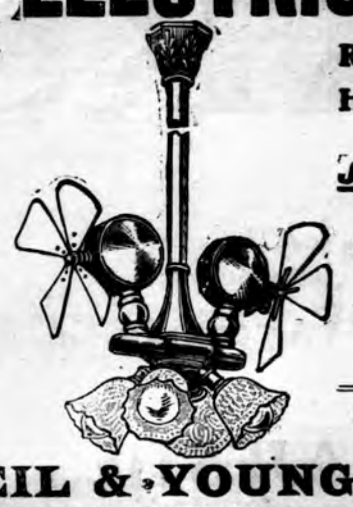

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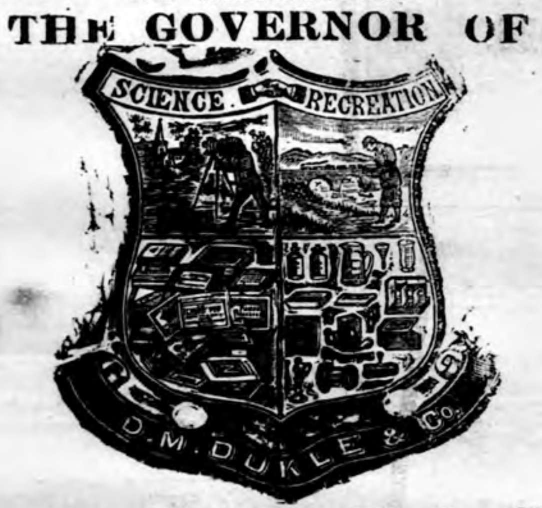

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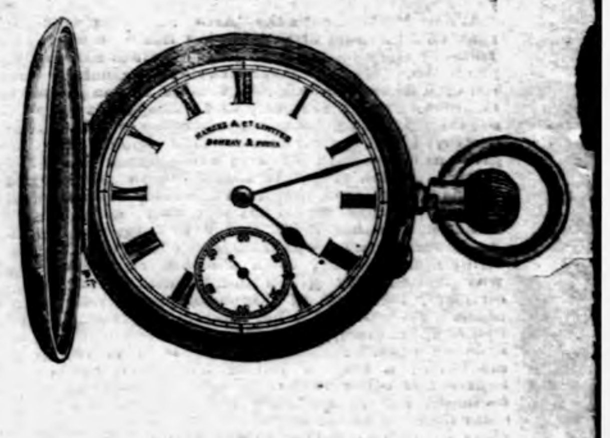

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